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"Stop Thief."

A wolf into the wilderness one day
Bore off a stolen sheep, and on the prey
Fed to the full. Then, finding he could not
Devour it to the bone upon the spot,
Resolved till supper time the rest to keep,
Beside it laid him down and went to sleep.

Meanwhile the smell allured a neighboring mouse
To creep with caution from his tiny house.
A particle of meat he slyly stole,
Then swiftly sped him back into his hole.
Yet, spite of all his care, the wolf awoke,
And into cries and lamentations broke:

"Hello, there! Murder! Robbery! Will none
Fetch the police? I'm ruined and undone.
Confound these miscreant mice! Oh, shame and grief,
That any four-legged thing should be a thief!
—*University Magazine.*

My Loss.

Day after day, while at my window sitting,
I see the children at their play near by;
Like butterflies in summer gardens flitting,
They hover round beneath my watchful eye.

The little girls, with flushed and merry faces,
Glance at me shyly for my answering smile,
And tempt me with their most alluring graces
To put sad thoughts away while they beguile.

Blonde hair and brown in soft confusion blending,
Black eyes and blue upturned to meet my gaze,
Roses both white and pink their contrast lending,
To add new beauty to the 'wildering maze.

But when they one by one, tired out with playing,
Steal slowly homeward through the sunset light,
Memory goes back beyond the dark years, straying
Among the days of yore that seem so bright.

I turn my head, a radiant, golden splendor
Shines from the west across the pictured wall,
And glorifies a face divinely tender,
With bronze-brown hair waved round it fall on fall;

With violet eyes so winsome in their sweetness,
That mine grow smiling spite of grief and pain,
With curved lips, the seal of love's completeness;
Oh, Heaven! could I but press them once again.

In vain I watch and wait, she will come only
When night has cast her spell on sea and shore;
Then when I sleep and dream, no longer lonely,
She comes to feed my hungry heart once more.

'Tis then and only then that I behold her;
Her dear voice floats around me soft and low;
'Tis then, and only then, my arms enfold her,
The little girl I lost so long ago.
—*Boston Transcript.*

ALMOST TOO LATE.

"I am going now, Helen."

Charles Archer stood at the door of the one room high up in a noisy tenement-house in New York, which he called "home." It was not the wedded home he had dreamed of twelve years before, when he uttered the "Valedictory" at Yale, when Helen Gordon blushed and smiled at the applause that greeted his appearance on the stage. Nor was that crouching figure beside the window, in the untidy print dress, with the pretty sullen face, and the uncombed golden hair, much like the graceful belle, of whose company he had been so proud, so happy to monopolize, upon that golden day.

His wife looked up and caught the expression of pitying regret upon his dark and handsome face. Her heart was full of angry rebellion against her fate, against herself, against him—almost against God!

"Why do you look at me like that?" she said, peevishly. "I know that the room has not been swept, and that I have not made my toilet for the day. My toilet," she laughed bitterly. "When shall I make a toilet again, I wonder? I once set the fashion in New Haven! What would believe it now! And, oh, to think—only to think what my life might have been, if I had been wise."

Her husband's face darkened all over. "I understand!" he exclaimed. "You mean if you had married Paul Hayden instead of me."

"How can I help such thoughts? I saw his wife early yesterday morning when I was out. She was driving to the railway station on her way to their country house for the summer. I heard the footman say so to some one when he went to buy the tickets for her. And, oh, what a difference there was between us two! No wonder she has kept her beauty. No wonder I have lost mine! Beauty and health, and youth and happiness, they are all going away from me, because we are so poor!"

"Better days may be coming, love," said the husband, after a pause. "I have heard of a good situation this time, you know. If I get it, it will be a stepping-stone to other things of more consequence. And when I am rich, you know well, my darling, that I shall refuse you nothing."

"You have thought so many times that better days were close at hand. And every time you have been disappointed, and we have lived on the same horrible life," was the discouraging reply.

"I know, my dearest; but this is really good news. I trust and hope. If you will only kiss me and wish me good luck, I have faith that it will come."

He bent down, his dark eyes wistfully searching hers for one glance of love, such as he had so often seen there in the happy days of courtship. But love, so far as she was concerned, he sometimes feared, had flown out of the window of this home when poverty entered. The heat, the dust, the discordant street-cries without, the shabby, disordered room within, the general sense of her own untidiness, and the galling memory of the freshly beautiful summer costume worn by the wife of Paul Hayden, as she lounged in her carriage on the previous day—all these things combined to banish the affectionate glance for which the husband's heart so vainly hungered, and to make the wife's parting kiss so cold and formal that it lingered like ice upon the young man's lips as he turned away.

He said nothing. But the deep sigh, that seemed to come from the very depths of a tried and overladen heart, silently reproached her.

She caught a last glimpse of his face as he closed the door. It wore a look of repressed sorrow that would haunt her to her dying day. What evil spirit had tempted her to try him so?

Was it his fault that, by the sudden failure of a bank in the great "panic," the savings of years of steady toil had been lost in a moment? Had he not labored faithfully ever since for her support? For her ungrateful sake, had he not stooped even to menial toil, when no other employment could be procured.

And now she had sent him from her, uncheered by a look or word of fondness. What if some accident should happen to the train by which he was to travel? What if he should never return?

For a moment she sat dumb, almost paralyzed by the shock of that idea. Then she sprang from her chair and rushed to the door. She would call him back, and ask him to forgive that careless, cruel parting.

She was too late. He was already in the street. A moment later she heard the shrill whistle of the train. He was gone.

The day passed on sadly enough. Thought after thought came crowding into her mind to unsettle and reprove her. They bore their fruit.

In less than an hour after Charles Archer's departure his home wore a very different aspect. By nightfall the one room was trim and clean as willing hands could make it. Before the clean windows a pair of snowy muslin curtains were drawn. The stove shone like a mirror, and from its open front a bright welcome to the absent master flashed out, flooding the very walls with warmth and light.

And summer evening though it was, both light and warmth were needed. At sunset angry clouds rose in the south, and the rain came sharply down, with an accompanying wind that knew little of its own mind, and veered sharply round continually from south to east. Amid the wailing wind and dropping rain Helen Archer worked steadily on.

At nine o'clock the train which was to bring her husband home was due. Her last task was finished, when she dished up his favorite viands and set them, covered over with a basin, upon the hearth to keep warm.

She leaned from the window, looking out, through wind and rain, for some sign of his home-coming. She wore the dress he liked best. Her hair was arranged in his favorite fashion of braids and curls. She had kissed him coldly as he left her, but now, with her heart upon her lips, she waited to welcome him back, even if he returned as unsuccessful as he went. What did that matter, she thought, as she glanced at the window of her opposite neighbor, who had been left a widow only one short month ago.

"Only let him return to me safely, and I will make amends for all," she half thought, half prayed, as memory recalled the countless times in which she had grieved him during the past half year.

Nine o'clock came and passed, yet she did not hear the usual whistle of the incoming train. Half-past nine and yet no footstep on the stairs!

Her heart lay like a leaden weight in her bosom. The color faded from her lips and cheeks, and her blue eyes grew wild with silent dread. At ten o'clock she could bear the suspense no longer. She left her room and ran down the stairs, with a half-formed purpose in her mind of inquiring at the neighboring station about the laggard train.

Dimly, in the darkness, she saw a crowd of people gathered at the outer door of the tenement-house. They were all talking confusedly, but now and then some words broke plainly through the medley of sound.

"His poor wife!" said one voice, "how is she going to bear it, I wonder. It is well for her that she has no little ones to look after. She is nothing more than a child herself, anyway."

"Make way there!" said some one outside. "We must carry the body upstairs. Which room is it! And some woman ought to go up before us and tell the wife."

The crowd surged and parted. Between the men, six men came steadily onward, following a policeman. Helen knew him well, and when he looked up the staircase, and saw the slight figure bending forward and the pale face full of a fixed and settled horror, he turned again to the crowd, and called out:

"One of you women come up here to break the news. And take her away," he added, in a lower voice; "it is no sight for her."

Good-natured Bridget McCarthy came forward, and ran up the stairs to where Helen stood.

"You'll come back into your room wid me, my darlint," she said, putting her strong arms around Helen's slender waist. "Sure it'll destroy you intirely to look on at the likes of that!"

"Bridget, is he dead?" asked the pale lips, pitifully.

"Sorry I am to say that he is! It was the train, my dear. Off the track, they say, and ten strong men killed outright beside him that they are bringing up from below.

Helen fell senseless at the Irishwoman's feet.

Half an hour later she struggled slowly back to life and loneliness again. She opened her eyes to find herself lying on her own bed, with the kind old doctor of the neighborhood bending over her with rather an anxious face.

"We shall do nicely now," he said, making a warning gesture to some one in the background.

Helen gave a great sigh as he took her hand.

"Oh, why did you bring me back, doctor? I have driven my husband away to his death, and I hoped I could die, too. I blamed him because we were so poor, doctor, and I would scarcely kiss him when he went away this morning to look for another place. Oh, I have been so cruel to him! And now, just when I was sorry for it, and when I had resolved to try to be a better wife, God has taken him away from me, and he will never know how bitterly I repented."

"How do you know that he is dead, my dear?" asked the doctor.

"Oh, I saw them bringing him up the stairs. And I heard them talking about me."

"Not about you, my dear, but about poor little Mrs. Gray, who lives in the room at the back. Her husband was badly hurt on the train when it ran off the track this evening. We thought he was dead at first. But since then he has revived, and I feel sure that, by God's mercy, he will recover before long."

"But where is my husband, then?" cried Helen, starting up.

"God has been very good to you, too, my dear," said the old physician.

"Is he alive? Where is he? Oh, tell me!" her every gesture struggling between hope and fear.

"Here!"

The doctor stepped back. From a dark corner of the room a tall figure rushed forward and clasped the wondering, weeping wife in a close embrace.

"Is it you? Oh, is it really you?" she exclaimed, bursting into tears. "Oh, Charles, I have been so miserable since you went away! How could I treat you so? You never, never can forgive me or love me again!"

"As if I could help loving you as long as I live, Helen! And you shall be so happy after this. I have found a good place, I shall have a good salary, and to-morrow, if you are well enough, we will take a trip into the country together and find some pretty little cottage, where you can amuse yourself all through this beautiful summer among the birds and flowers."

"I don't want a cottage. I want nothing but you, Charles, and now God has given you back to me, that will be enough to make me happy," said his wife, giving him the tender kiss which she had refused him that morning.

Nevertheless the cottage was taken, and the summer was as happy a time as mortals may ever hope to enjoy this side of Paradise.

Once on their journey thither, after a shopping excursion in the city, they chanced to be overtaken by the magnificent carriage of Paul Hayden, millionaire. Mrs. Hayden, resplendent in a toilet fresh from the *atelier* of Worth, set theren. She was brown-eyed and pink-cheeked and very handsome. Yet her face looked worn and wearied. It lacked the look of true and perfect happiness that Helen's wore.

Helen caught the somewhat anxious look that her husband turned upon her, as the great lady drove slowly by.

She smiled. Under cover of her pretty silken shawl her hand stole into his.

Never for one moment had she forgotten the lesson of that long-past summer's day! Never had she ceased from thanking God that it had been given, although it came "Almost too Late."

Steam Power of the World.

The aggregate steam power of the world is at present 3,500,000 horse power employed in stationary engines, and 10,000,000 horse power in locomotive engines. This force is maintained without the consumption of animal food, except by the miners who dig the coal, and the force maintained in their muscles is to the force generated by the product of their labor, about one to 1,000. This steam power is equal to the working force of 25,000,000 horses, and one horse consumes three times as much food as one man. The steam power, therefore, is equal to the saving of 75,000,000 human beings.

Chocolate.

The (cacao) tree is about as long in attaining its growth as the orange tree; it may produce in the third year from the seed, but does not reach its full bearing period until at the age of seven or eight. It is a tender plant during the first stages of its growth, and, like the coffee, must be shaded by some broad-leaved plant like the plantain or banana, which, of quicker growth, are set out near the seed at time of planting. Heat and moisture are indispensable to its existence, but one without the other proves fatal to its growth. Once started in life with an acre or so of cacao trees, the negro asks for nothing more; his wife and children gather the harvest, and he enjoys an idle existence. The fruit of the cacao resembles somewhat an overripe cucumber about six inches in length, oval and pointed. Many of the pods grow right out of the trunk o the tree, hanging by short stems, and remind one of tailless rats. Some are green, some yellow, crimson or purple, some variegated by veins of different colors. Each pod is divided into five longitudinal cells, containing a sweetish, agreeable pulp, in which are enveloped the seeds, from twenty to thirty in number—a white, pulpy substance, in a thin shell. When the fruit is mature it is gathered, and the seeds removed and dried. Sometimes they are buried in sand or dry earth, for the purpose of absorbing the moisture and pulp. Great care is necessary in curing them, as they mold easily, and the planters generally provide large platforms on wheels on which the seeds are spread, which they run out from under a shelter on sunshiny days. * * * The native method of preparing chocolate from the seeds is to roast them and grind finely on a warm smooth stone. When well kneaded it forms a tenacious paste which, with the addition of a little sugar, is made into small rolls or sticks. —*Camps in the Caribbees.*

The African Honey-Bird.

The honey-bird is about as large as a gray mocking-bird, and is of similar color. It endeavors to attract the attention of travelers and to induce them to follow it. When it succeeds thus far, it almost invariably leads the person who follows to a nest of wild bees. While on the route it keeps up an incessant twittering, as if to assure its follower of success, and then alights on the ground or a bush and looks back to see if the person is still in pursuit.

The native Africans, when conducted by the bird, frequently answer its twittering with a whistle as they proceed, for the purpose of signifying to their conductor that they are still following. When the bird arrives at the hollow tree or other place where the honey is deposited, it hovers over the spot, points at the deposit with its bill, and perches on a neighboring bush or tree to await its share of the plunder. This is the usual termination of the adventure. But sometimes the honey-bird seems to be actuated by a love of mischief, and instead of leading the traveler to a bee's nest, it conducts him to the lair of some wild beast, and then flies away with a twittering which sounds something like laughter. Gordon Cumming, "the lion killer," once followed a honey-bird which conducted him to the retreat of a huge crocodile; and, having introduced the traveler to this dangerous neighbor, the little feathered joker took a hasty leave, evidently much delighted with the success of his trick.

Who Takes Care of the Sultan.

The revelations of M. Abdul-Hakk, a writer in the *Nouvelle Review*, resemble the stories of "Thousand and One Nights," and one might be easily tempted to disbelieve the existence of such a state of affairs at the doors of European civilization if the details furnished by the writer were not supported by the undeniable proofs of truthfulness. He tells us that the sultan is surrounded by hundreds of young women; he employs for what the writer terms his "family service" a body of forty young women, selected carefully from among the handsomest in the palace. The duties they have to perform are to dress and undress him, to accompany him to the bath, to keep his hair and finger nails in order and lull him to sleep. He keeps a bailet of fifty girls, who perform several dances every evening after supper while his highness is resting on a divan. He also has a band of thirty female musicians and about sixty others who take charge of his apartments, clean his narghiles and chibouques, and perform other similar duties. In short, the whole service in the palace is done by female slaves, chosen from among the most attractive ones in his dominions, and it may well be said that Turkey, which does not recognize the social existence of a woman, submits to being practically governed by women.

The Danger of Winter Sports.

Allen T. Foster, of Big Shanty, Pa., had his leg shattered by his rifle ball, and dragged himself four miles to his home.

Celebrating his birthday on the ice with skates, Arthur Hyland, aged twenty-one, of Winamac, Ind., went into the lake and was drowned.

Charlie Herndon, of Richmond, Ky., got his rabbit, but his gun barrel left the stock, and Charlie lost the thumb of his left hand.

Joseph Gendron and his sweetheart, Amelia Cloutier, of Penetanquishene, Ont., skated under the ice together and were drowned.

While driving a pheasant out of a bush for his son to shoot, Job Monroe, of Bluffton, Ind., caught the full charge of shot in his face.

While Harold Wallace, a six-year-old son of Dr. Wallace, of Helveton, N. Y., was coasting, he ran into a team and was kicked to death.

Orson Stone left his fingers in the Maine forests. He had a habit of placing his hand over the muzzle of his gun as he walked through the woods.

Three friends, Stevens, Robinson and Moore, of St. Paul, Minn., came upon a deer. Moore's head came in front of Robinson's gun, and Moore is dead.

The Workings of Lord Brougham's Odd Nose.

When I was a young man, my avocations led me frequently to Lincoln's inn. I would drop occasionally in at the chancery court, and have a look at Lord Brougham as he sat leaning backward, with his eyes closed, listening to the endless droning and drumming of the lawyers' mouthing, or rather mumbling their interminable pleas. At first sight his lordship appeared to be asleep, but a close inspection would show you that the muscles at the tip of his nose were in a state of rapid and continuous agitation. There was no motion of the nostrils, not the least, but an unceasing vibration of the small muscles terminating the organ, reminding me strongly of a captive rabbit nosing at the wires of his hutch. Having once remarked it, I naturally looked for it at each opportunity, and never missed seeing it save when his lordship was visibly occupied with the business before him, either questioning counsel or witnesses or addressing the court. Of course he was not asleep as he lay back with closed eyes; indeed, it was well known that at such times he was wide-awake, and thoroughly mastered the business in hand. Though his lordship's accomplishment, if it was one, is by no means common, it is not so rare as might be supposed, and I believe that many persons possess and exercise it without, so far as one can judge from observation alone, being conscious of it.—*Leisure Hour.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Of the 3,000 Episcopal ministers in the United States, 2,000 hold rectorships, and 525 are unemployed.

Bishop Gilbert Haven's funeral was attended by nearly every Methodist minister in New England.

Canada has a Roman Catholic population of 1,846,800, with 23 bishops, 1,599 priests, and 1,617 churches.

Max Miller classifies the world's religions as missionary and non-missionary, Christianity being the only former.

The Methodist missionary society is about to send out nine young men to prepare for missionary work in India.

A new Russian church temple is to be dedicated at Moscow in August next. It was begun in 1833, and will cost over $13,000,000.

Six descendants of one of the forty-one families who came over in the Mayflower are members of Plymouth church, Rochester.

During the sixty-one years of existence the Methodist Episcopal society has expended about $15,000,000 for home and foreign missions.

Mrs. Cornelia Nutter, of Waterloo, Iowa, has given $30,000 to endow a chair of practical theology in Garrett Biblical Institute (Methodist), at Evanston, Ill.

Petersburg, Va., has 1,170 Episcopalians, 926 Baptists, 1,786 Methodists, 630 Presbyterians, 600 Catholics, 26 Hebrews, besides 5,977 members of colored churches.

The North Carolina *Presbyterian* says: Grassy Creek is the oldest church in Orange Presbytery. It was organized in the year 1753. After a lapse of 126 years the building still stands.

In the State of New York the estimated value of church property in 1850 was $21,000,000; in 1860, $35,000,000; in 1875, $118,000,000, and at the present time nearly $140,000,000.

The first bishop of the Episcopal church in America was Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., who was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut by three Scotch bishops, at Aberdeen, in 1784.

The Rev. B. F. Balcom and the Rev. George Balcom, who were brothers and Baptist ministers, died on the 20th of December, the former in Corning, N. Y., and the latter in Cawker City, Kan.

The "Week of Prayer" had its origin at the annual meeting of the Lodiana mission, India, in 1858, when the missionaries spent three days in devotion. Its observance was not general until 1860.

The order in which the different religions rank, according to their following, is said by Prof. Legge, of Oxford University, to be: Confucianism Christianity, Hinduism, Mohammedanism, and then Buddhism.

The North Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South reports 33 members on an increase of 3,053 during the year. It has 650 churches, which paid $84,434 for the support of their pastors.

Matriculation day at Kenyon college, in Gambier, Ohio, last week, brought together seven bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, delivered an address on "Christian Manliness."

Mr. Gladstone is of the opinion that "an effective cultivation of the great office of preaching is perhaps the most crying want of the Church of England, and vocal expressions and articulation are an important and essential part of it."

The Baptists were the pioneer missionaries in Liberia, Africa, being in the field eleven years before the Methodists. They organized their first church in 1821. Now their association has twenty-two churches, with 1,600 communicants.

The mission schools in India receive considerable help from the government, which pays for certain results in secular education, though it does not appoint teachers or regulate the teaching. The payments are made according to a certain standard of proficiency.

The missionaries at Oroomiah, Persia, make an urgent appeal to American Christians for means to relieve the sufferers from famine in that country. They represent that from the failure of the wheat crop thousands are in a destitute condition, and a great calamity is impending.

The Samoan islands have been entirely Christianized. Out of a population of about 40,000, some 35,000, or seven-eighths, are connected with Christian churches. The London Missionary society reports 26,493; the Wesleyans, 4,794; the Roman Catholics, 2,852, and the Mormons, 126.

A circular has been issued by the United States consul at Leipsic, Germany, soliciting funds for the building of an Episcopal church for English and American residents in that city. The city authorities have offered to donate the land necessary for the enterprise as soon as its accomplishment is assured. The sum asked for is $7,000.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, of the mission of the American board in Turkey, on his return to his field in Asia Minor from this country, put a small steamer on Lake Van, the first ever seen in that part of the world. The natives watched its motions with astonishment and delight, and expressed the belief that the Protestants were wiser than Solomon.

Sad Result of a Practical Joke.

Brooks Gould was perhaps the most popular young man in Chicago. General J. M. Waite, a middle-aged man of the same disposition, set Gould down as his first friend and the two were together a great deal. When they entered the apartments of the general on a Saturday afternoon not long ago, Gould, who had about him the dash and sparkle of Mercutio, proposed that they should disarrange the furniture to make the negro servant, Joe, fancy that the rooms had been robbed. The joke was carried out. Valuables were removed, the bed overturned and things put topsy turvy *a la* burglar, the wags retiring to the bathroom at Joe's foot-fall in the hallway. Joe reached the door and stood aghast. With mouth agape and eyes wide open he scrutinized in one look the innermost corners and then straightway walked to the door of the bathroom. This he found locked from within. He put his ear to the keyhole. Faint sounds of breathing reached him. He pulled out a revolver and instantly emptied every chamber into the panels of the door. General Waite felt his young friend's body quiver at the first shot and threw his arms around him. Death followed instantly.

Words of Wisdom.

Hope is such a bait, it covers any hook.

Conscience is the voice of the soul; the passions are the voice of the body.

All other knowledge is hurtful to him who has not honesty and good nature.

Hatred is so durable and obstinate that reconciliation on a sick bed is a sign of death.

A merry heart doeth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones.

Circumstances form the character; but, like petrifying matters, they harden while they form.

When one has no design but to speak plain truth, he may say a great deal in a very narrow compass.

The universe is but one great city, full of beloved ones, divine and human, by nature endeared to each other.

The beloved of the Almighty are the rich who have the humility of the poor and the poorwho have the magnanimity of the rich.

Anecdotes of a Great Business Man.

The New York *Mercantile Journal* prints a sketch of the life of David Leavitt, who died recently at the ripe age of eighty-nine years. We quote from the article:

The deceased was a prominent and esteemed merchant and banker, and had been intimately identified with the business interests of this city and Brooklyn for more than three-score years. Many of our most flourishing mercantile and financial institutions were either founded by him or are largely indebted to his active aid and timely counsels for their present prosperity. He was the founder, and for many years president, of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, one of the oldest and most extensive establishments of the kind in this country.

Mr. Leavitt was born at Bethlehem, Litchfield county, Conn., August 29, 1791, and came to this city in the year 1813. He was employed as a clerk in a produce and commission house for several years, when, on obtaining his share of his father's estate, amounting to about $10,000, he began business on his own account. At the outset of his career John Jacob Astor imported a cargo of tea, and Mr. Leavitt bought the entire lot. During the progress of the negotiations Mr. Astor asked his customer in broken English how he proposed to pay for it. Mr. Leavitt coolly drew from his pocket the required amount in notes drawn by Mr. Astor, which young Leavitt had bought up on the street. An instance of the pluck and energy which made Mr. Leavitt a successful merchant was shown before he was twenty-five years old, when the Colombian government, being engaged in a local war, authorized its agents in this country to build a vessel, which was also to be provided with its armament and equipment in this country. The agents were unwilling to fulfill the commission, and sought aid from other sources. Young Leavitt heard of the matter, and undertook the enterprise. He built the vessel and induced the United States government to assist him in its armament, and then assumed command of the ship. He sailed for the destined port, and arriving safely, received $100,000 in the currency of the Colombian government and a draft on the city of London for $100,000 more, a clear profit of $100,000 as his recompense. Realizing that Spanish doubloons would be more easily negotiated in this city than Colombian currency, he stopped at Havana and made the exchange. His sagacity was duly rewarded, for on arriving at this port he found that a premium was being paid on Spanish doubloons, which netted him a considerable addition to his profits in the transaction.

Remarkable Trees.

The last treaty with the Cherokee Indians was signed beneath a giant white oak that still stands near the Cherokee corner, Oglethorpe, Ga.

At Wyoming, in Western New York, is an elm that measures thirty-four feet around the trunk. Its branches are thirty-four feet from the ground.

A curious freak of nature can be seen near Eureka, Cal. It is in the shape of a tree, seventy-five feet high, one portion of which is pine and the other fir.

Many oaks in England are 800 to 1,000 years old. The Newland oak is forty-seven feet six inches in girth. The Cowthorp, now more than 100 years in process of decay, still has a girth of sixty feet.

A peach tree in the garden of Mrs. Caleb Crow, of Hartford, Ky., is bearing a full grown pumpkin. The *News* says: "This tree bore none of its natural fruit this season; but nevertheless there hangs the healthy growing pumpkin, just as it had grown from the blossom to its present size, which is much larger than a man's head."

Not a rivulet can be found on the island of Fierro, one of the largest of the Canaries, yet there is a species of tree, the leaves of which are narrow and long, and continue green through the entire year. These trees are continually surrounded by a cloud which is condensed, and falling in drops keeps the cisterns placed under them constantly full.

The trunk of an old tree that resembles a block of plaster or cement may be seen on the grounds of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. An inscription at the root of the branches announces that the tree is the *Acacia Virginensis spinosa* of North America. It was brought to France in 1601 by Jean Robin, and was planted in the place it now occupies by Vespasian Robin, gardener to Louis XIII., in 1636. This tree, which is now 278 years old, formerly reached a great height, but its topmost branches withered and had to be cut off to obtain new shoots. All its branches are bound with iron and carefully stopped with a composition so that water cannot infiltrate into the trunk of the tree, as that would cause its death.

Heart Disease.

The cases of heart disease are far less common than is generally supposed, the heart being one of the toughest organs in the body. Still there are many cases, and they are of different kinds. There may be a paralysis of the nerves of the heart. When this occurs death is instantaneous. Angina nectoris not unfrequently terminates in this way, for excruciating pains exhaust nervous force as greatly as does excessive pleasure.

There may be what is called a fatty degeneracy of the heart, in which fat takes the place of the fibrous tissue, and sooner or later gives way under some slight excitement.

Sometimes the walls of the heart become quite thin at some point, and this, in connection with the general enlargement of the organ, renders it subject to more violent action, and it may suddenly burst on the quickening of that action. Such enlargements are often produced by violent and protracted exertions, as in boat-racing.

Or there may be a dilatation of a portion of an artery leading out from the heart; such dilatations are called aneurisms, and are attended with a loss of the elasticity of the heart and a thinning of the walls of the vessel. Hence it may suddenly rupture, or, which is equally fatal, the walls may dilate so far as to prevent the outflow of the blood to the brain.

Every one even in health knows how quick and strongly any emotion whatever acts upon the heart—knows from his own experience. In all diseases of the heart absolute self-control at all times is of the most urgent necessity. Without it life may cease at any moment.—*Youth's Companion*

Æstivation.

It is curious that some creatures which are allied to the newts become torpid, not by cold, but by heat, and pass into a lethargic state, which we will call æstivation for want of a better word. These creatures are called by the name of Lepidosiren, popularly known as mud fishes, and are found on the muddy banks of certain African rivers, the Gambia being the best known. During the fierce heats of an equatorial summer the waters are dried by the sun, and the mud baked into a brick-like hardness, so that the lepidosirens, which live chiefly on fish, would die for the want of food.

But as soon as the summer heats begin the lepidosirens bore deeply into the mud, double themselves up, and pass into a state of lethargy exactly parallel to that of hibernating animals. As in hibernation, they require neither to breathe nor to eat, and remain in their cells safe from all foes until the rainy season returns and converts their brick-like homes into mud. I have had many specimens of æstivated lepidosirens, and have always found them in the same position, not coiled but doubled up, with the tail partly over the head.—*Rev. J. G. Wood.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Artificial Hay-Making.

In Great Britain, rainy, foggy weather prevails to a far greater extent than in this country, rendering the harvesting of their hay and grain crops matters of great uncertainty. Hence an artificial hay-maker has long been sought for by inventive minds. Recently an Englishman has invented what is claimed as a really practicable process, which is thus described:

Streams of hot air from the mouth of a hot blast fan, connected with a portable engine, are directed upon masses of wet hay or grain laid in open troughs, and brought in turn, by occasional lifting of forks, under the direct action of the air. By increasing the temperature of the blast it was found that the drying process could be proportionately expedited. Eventually the scheme was perfected by bringing the hot-blast fan to bear upon a shed divided into two compartments by an iron partition, and having a space between the iron floor and the ground. Hot air, supplied from the hot-blast fan by means of a duct from an underground furnace, communicates with thirty-two conical perforated tubes on the floor, on which are spiked the wet grain-sheaves. These tubes of course are used only for grain. The crowning success of the whole process is an atmospheric hoist, worked by the same engine as the hot blast, which elevates and sends up to the top of a stack, twenty-two feet high, as many as 960 sheaves per hour.

The past season, being unprecedentedly wet, has brought this invention to the front, and practical men have not been slow in recognizing its merits. In a recent letter to an exchange the inventor states: "I lent one of my hay-driers to Mr. Ashcombe, of Sewardstone, a practical farmer of long experience and large 'holding.' He started it at 9 A. M., and in ten hours had dried and stacked the produce of ten acres, estimated at one and one-half loads per acre. The total cost was $27.50 for the ten acres, rather less than it would have cost to make the hay in the field, had that been possible. The hay was made from unripe, rank, weedy grass which had been perpetually rained upon; Mr. Ashcombe and his men were inexperienced in the use of the machine, and had no help from me; the hay-drier was wholly uncovered and always left on the hay while it was being dried. In spite of these unfavorable conditions, however, the result was a complete success.

While it is not probable that individual farmers in this country could afford an investment in such a machine, yet with that comprehensive system of co-operation among farmers, which in the future may include the ownership in common of steam engines, threshers, horse-powers, stump-pullers and the like, the artificial hay-dryer may also find its place as a valuable agent in the saving of crops jeopardized by long-continued wet weather. At least the principle detailed above may suggest a thought for a practical men that will lead to simple contrivances for accomplishing the same purpose.

Health Hints.

Thoroughly wetting the hair once or twice a week with a weak solution of salt water will prevent it falling out.

Laws of Life says the way to cure a babe's sore mouth is to prevent it from becoming sore. Washing it with cold water is a good preventive. A gentle astringent wash, like tea made from the roots of gold thread, obtainable at any drug store, is good.

The *Scientific American* says: "Various instances have been recorded of the discovery in hens' eggs of minute specimens of the *distoma ovatum*. They appear like a small speck, the size of a millet seed or a pin's head. It is believed by helminthologists that they will develop into one of the varieties of tape worm, and it is wise, therefore, to take eggs hard boiled or otherwise well cooked. A writer in one of the late numbers of *Nature* cites several instances where these parasitic bodies have been found."

In cases of ordinary sore throat, says an exchange, the simplest and best treatment is the wet pack, using a linen cloth wrung from cold water, and over this a knit of crocheted yarn band four feet long and four inches wide. Apply this two or three nights in succession, unless there is a very serious case, when the pack should be kept during the day. If taken off in the morning, wash the throat in very cold water and rub dry with a coarse towel and with the hand. This will prevent taking more cold. The more friction used the better. Let it be a sort of squeezing of the parts so as to affect the deep-seated tissues. Sore throat may be prevented by these means from becoming chronic.

An exchange says: At this season of the year, when coughs and colds are the order of the day, and scarce a family is to be found, some of whose members are not afflicted with them, the following remedy, communicated by a Russian, as the usual mode of getting rid of those complaints in that part of Russia from whence he came, is simple, and we can, from experience, also vouch for its efficacy. It is no other than a strong tea of elder flowers, sweetened with honey, either fresh or dried. A basin of this tea is to be drank as hot as possible, after the person is warm in bed; it produces a strong perspiration, and the slight cold or cough yields to it immediately, but the most stubborn requires two or three repetitions.

Recipes.

JELLY TARTLETS.—Make the paste the same as for mince pies; line small patty pans, pricking the paste in the bottom to keep it from puffing too high; bake in a quick over and fill with jelly or jam.

ONION SOUP.—Take six onions, let them brown slightly in a casserole with a tablespoonful of butter; add three potatoes sliced, pepper and salt, not too much, and let it all cook in two pints of water for an hour and a half; must cook slowly.

WHIPPED POTATOES.—Whip boiled potatoes to creamy lightness with a fork; beat in butter, milk, pepper and salt; at last the frothed white of an egg; toss irregularly upon a dish, set in the oven two minutes to reheat, but do not let it color.

PRUNE PIE.—Two cups French prunes steeped in water over night, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful extract lemon, tablespoonful vinegar, one-third cupful water; wet the edges of the paste with milk; bake twenty-five minutes in rather hot oven.

MEAT CAKES.—Take any cold meat, game or poultry (if undone all the better), mince it fine with a little fat ham or bacon; season with pepper and salt and a little savory spice. Mix well and make into small cakes; fry these a nice brown and serve them with a good gravy, or put into a moid and boil or bake.

NEW SUET PUDDING.—Four eggs, half pound suet, one pint bread crumbs, one quart milk, half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of flour; chop the suet very fine and beat the egg thoroughly; heat the milk scalding hot and pour it over the crumbs; mix the suet, cinnamon, nutmeg and flour (the latter was a little to prevent lumps), and beat all together; add eggs; sweeten to taste; add salt and brown in oven half an hour.

According to the Boston *Journal of Commerce* the first manufacture of small arms in this country dates back to 1748, in Bridgewater, Mass., by Hugh Orr, a Scotchman, from Renfershire. He made 500 stands of arms for the province of Massachusetts bay, which were stored in Castle William, Boston harbor, and were carried off by the British when they evacuated the town. All of Orr's work was done by hand.

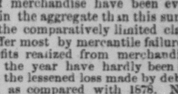
TIMELY TOPICS.

The emmigration statistics for 1879 show that 175,589 persons landed at Castle Garden, New York, of whom 135,070 were aliens, against 121,500 arrivals in 1878, of whom 75,347 were aliens. Germany sent the largest number of emigrants in 1879, the total being 33,574; Ireland came next, with 29,624, and then England, with 21,555. France only sent 2,331. The labor bureau found employment for 11,010 males and 5,517 females.

The Cuban planters evidently do not think they will lose their slaves for some time to come. They are confident the emancipation bill will not pass at this time, and owing to this feeling a spirit of confidence has sprung up among them of late, and it is said slaves readily command $500 in gold. It is whispered that what the Cuban planters pretend to foresee is the revival of Don Carlos' pretensions in Spain and his possible success. They believe that his government would earnestly oppose any emancipation of their slaves.

The world's annual crop of cotton is now equal to twelve million bales of the average weight of American cotton. Of this quantity about five million bales are produced in the United States. Some statisticians reckon that the whole crop of the world could be raised on a section of Texas less than one-twelfth of its area, or could be divided between any two of the other principal cotton States without exhausting one-half of their good lands; or it could all be raised on less than one-half the Indian Territory that is not yet occupied at all.

Within the last few months the newspapers have been printing the statement that a man in Paris offers $4,000 to anyone who will draw the annexed figure with a pen without lifting the pen from the paper:



Henry L. Carlton, a teamster of Stockton, Nev., saw this puzzle and tried to unravel it. He worked at the thing for four months until at last he became violently insane. Dr. McMecan, of Stockton, decided that Carlton was clean daft, and upon a certificate issued by him Carlton has been confined in the Esmeralda county asylum.

An application of electricity to the mouths of unruly horses promises to be more successful than even Rarey's method. A metallic conducting wire runs from a Clark magnet on the seat of the wagon or carriage, through the reins to the horses' bits. By turning the crank of the magnet a current of electricity is induced and sent to the animal's mouth. No violent shock is given to benumb or alarm the horse, but the slight pricking sensation, peculiar to electrical influence, surprises and subdues him. It was invented by M. Depuy, but the superintendent of the Paris omnibus company brought it to public notice. An electric whip, to prevent rearing or turning suddenly, is another ingenious invention. We seem to be just learning the application of the wonderful power of electricity to daily life, although it has so long been tamed to serve us as a messenger.

Now and then a notorious case of lost boy or lost man excites the country, and people fall to wondering how it is possible, since telegraphs, newspapers and detectives have come into existence, that these mysterious disappearances can occur. The fact of the matter is, however, says the Philadelphia *Times*, that mysterious disappearances are occurring at the rate of something more than one a day. At one New York police headquarters alone, during the past year, more than three hundred cases have been reported of men and boys who have disappeared and of whom no trace whatever has been found. The majority of these lost ones belonged in New York or the immediate vicinity, thus making the average estimated rate of mad disappearance a day in the whole country, an estimate very much within bounds. While these figures seem rather startling, there really is ground for surprise that they are not greater. When we consider the dangers of great cities, the possibility of dying unknown while upon a journey, and above all, the temptation that besets so many men to hide crime or indiscretion by slipping silently out of their accustomed places in society, the wonder is not that so many people but that so few people are lost.

Can a Man Marry His Aunt?

Orson L. Crampton is a leading physician of the city of Mobile, Ala. His aunt, Nancy V. Campbell, also res

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..... .....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 5, 1880.

A prominent New York politician, who has the confidence of Senator Conkling, is authority for the statement that the New York Republican Convention will not be called until April, and that the probability is that the New York delegation to the Chicago Convention will be instructed to vote for Senator Conkling for the Presidential nomination.

Gen. Boynton is after Gen. Sherman and wants him court marshalled.

A communication from Gen. H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, to the secretary of war, charging Gen. W. T. Sherman with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and asking for a military court to try the charges was made public on Friday. Gen. Sherman's friends privately say that Boynton is simply the instrument, wittingly or unwittingly, of the managers of the Grant movement.

Gen. Boynton charges Gen. Sherman with being guilty of slander and other mean things.

The pope is not well, says an item from Rome. Well, that's just the fix a good many people are in.

We should be pleased to find that the few commonwealth cases at our recent term of court are an indication of better morals in this county. We have not for years known the criminal list so light and trivial as that of last week. Much of our county tax comes from commonwealth cases in which the county is left to pay costs. Time is consumed and important civil cases have been postponed from term to term, simply on account of the number of cases on the criminal list.

Just here it occurs to us that parties found guilty of crimes at our quarter sessions, in the last four or five years, have had heavy sentences passed upon them by Judge Orvis, and we take it that meeting out justice after that manner, is having a good effect upon persons of a bad and vicious disposition, and they are gradually taking warning that the stern hand of the law will be laid heavily upon them if arraigned and found guilty of deeds of crime. We do not believe in dealing leniently with criminals as a rule, and hold that the heavy penalties that have followed the most of these cases in our courts, are having the good and desired effect of checking crime, and Centre county stood sadly in need of such a check. Leniency is no curb to the passions of angry or evil disposed men, but a knowledge that the full penalties of the law await them if the law is broken will serve to lessen crime. We think we have evidences of this now in our own county. And a strong evidence of the truth of it is the effect that the whipping post has to lessen crime where it is used.

In ten counties in this state the republicans have chosen Blaine delegates This is quite a serious revolt against Cameron dictation for which we must express our admiration, although we believe that Blaine is one of the greatest demagogues in the land. But as it shows that there are some independent republicans who will not be bagged by the youthful Don, we call it good so far.

The old case of snapping the pistol for fun with its usual sad effects comes up again, but strangest of all by a mother at her son, which shows that there are fools among women too as well as among men in this criminal practice.

At Lehigh Gap, Carbon county, on Friday last, a Mrs. Anthony snapped an old pistol she had no idea was loaded at her six-year old son, when it exploded, and the little fellow was so badly wounded that his life is despaired of.

Ninety moulders at the Reading hardware works are on a strike, because the firm refuses to run more than one cupalo.

A pretty state of affairs it would be when a firm can not do as it pleases about running one or more cupalos.

The Morning *Patriot* says, the suggestion is thrown out that if Mr. Potter's bill pass the New York legislature, providing for a choice of electors by congressional districts, the entire vote of the state may be thrown out because the proceeding would be contrary to the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. This amendment provides that if the right of any citizen of any state to vote for presidential electors be abridged, the representation of that state in the electoral college may be abridged in proportion to the number of citizens deprived of such right. Under Mr. Potter's bill citizens of each congressional district would only be permitted to vote for one elector and the two electors-at-large. Thus all citizens would be practically disfranchised except that in they may vote for electors-at-large, which would, therefore, be the only ones admissible under the constitutional amendment referred to.

The Penn'a republican state convention assembles on 4, this week. Don Cameron, it was reported a few days ago boasted he could carry the convention for Grant, no matter how the delegates were instructed, Well, if he can, in spite of the many instructions for Blaine, then the republicans can be set down as the most abject slaves of an empty headed youth, whose only power lies in his money bags. A day or two will tell.

Recent preparations for the increase in the German army have caused commotion in all German capitals, and there is a general feeling of uneasiness in all diplomatic circles. Rumors of a probable collision between Russia and Germany are seriously discussed here, and the relations between these two powers are considered quite precarious. The Czar receives daily reports from the commanders of armies concerning the condition and state of the nations' defenses, and there is a marked activity in military circles. There are also reports that Russia is endeavoring to negotiate an alliance with France. On the other hand it is asserted that Bismarck is to secure the co-operation of Austria and Italy in his designs, whatever that may be.

The appointment of Hon. J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, as supervisor of the seventh census district, in which Centre county is included, will give general satisfaction. He is competent in every sense of the word.

AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

In the senate seven fusion senators appeared and were cordially received, and took their seats.

Messrs. Atwell, of Penobscot, and Potter, of the same county, addressed the senate, saying the interests of their constituency required their presence at the board, and however much might be said in regard to the position of affairs, their duty was plain.

In the house twenty-two fusionists took their seats.

Business in both branches referred to matters of only local interests.

The finance committee have began today an examination of the treasurer's accounts. The present state treasurer (White) will oppose no obstacles but will turn over his books and accounts to the new treasurer (Holbrook) immediately upon his being qualified.

Everybody seems willing to accept the situation, and absolute quiet is restored.

Sowawick Sieblox, Jack and Unca Sam, of the Ute delegation, left Washington on 25, for Colorado, accompanied by Gen. Adams and the interpreter, Otto Mear, on a mission having for its object the surrender of the Utes engaged in the Meeker massacre. It is believed that the agreement between Ouray and the chiefs now in Washington will result in securing the murderers. General Adams and the Indians who accompany him will make known to the Utes the result of the negotiations and the position of the government upon the subject. Chief Ouray and the balance of the Ute delegation will remain in the city until the return of General Agent Adams and the three chiefs who accompany him. The delegation of Southern Utes are expected to leave Santa Fe, New Mexico, on Monday for Washington. On their arrival they will have a joint conference with Ouray and the interior department.

The other day in New York Antonio Giovanni Ancarala, an Italian padrone, who was tried and convicted in the United States court of inveigling seven boys from Italy, with intent to hold them in involuntary servitude for begging and playing on musical instruments, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Benedict to five years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. This is the first trial and conviction in New York under the padrone act, and the full penaly is fifteen years in prison.

The government officers have been making it hot for the illicit distillers. They a few days ago seized twelve illicit grain distilleries, destroyed eight copper stills and 15,000 gallons of beer, and seized five barrels of whisky and arrested six illicit distillers in Laurel, Clay and Jackson counties, Kentucky.

The Williamsport greenbackers have nominated Judge Linn, formerly of Bellefonte, for Mayor. The judge however is a hard-money man.

Whisky is quiet—says a news item. Just try it once, and see whether it won't be fussy enough.

Gen. Grant, it is reported, is having a good time in Cuba. No doubt, but the news goes back to him that the third term is not having a good time just now in the United States.

Another slap at Cameron—Chester county republicans have instructed for Blaine. Hit him again.

There ar rumors of a war between this country and European powers arising out of the Isthmus canal project. We give further particulars in another column.

The most startling thing we have read of late is the case of a small-pox patient who made a narrow escape from being buried alive at Ottawa, from which place a dispatch of 30 ult says: The small-pox patient who had such a narrow escape from being buried alive on Wednesday is doing well this morning and will recover. It appears that when the gravediggers threw on the lid of the coffin, after it had been lowered into the grave, three shovelsful of sand, that the noise aroused the slumbers of the supposed dead man and caused him to kick lustily against his narrow prison. The coffin was hastily drawn out of the grave and the lid was unscrewed. The supposed corpse sat up and exclaimed, "My God! Have I had such a narrow escape?". He was at once lifted out of the coffin and an overcoat thrown over his shoulders. He was then removed to the hospital.

At the miller's convention that recently met in Harrisburg, there was an interesting discussion upon grading grain —that millers should pay for grain according to kind and quality. Upon the kind of grain, it is said that the opinion was that the Lancaster is worth more than either the Fultz or the Clawson. One member said he made a difference of five cents. All agreed that wheat should be bought on its merits and paid for according to its quality. Some of the millers insisted "that all wheat should be recleaned at the mills, and then five cents more should be paid for it?" This, they claimed, would suit careful farmers, but be opposed by those who sell mixtures of cheat, cockle, etc., for wheat.

On Wednesday of this week the republican state convention assembled. All are on tip toe to see whether it turns out a Cameron third-term pow-wow, or in the interest of Blaine, We half feel like predicting that Don and his pap will wiggle-waggle the concern for Grant, in spite of the strong feeling for Blaine as recently manifested in numerous instructions for the man from Maine.

There is not one particle of doubt about the majority of Penn'a republicans being opposed to Grant, but Cameron isn't, and he is boss, and that means something. The republicans of our state have not the moral courage to oppose Cameron dictation, and we shall not at all be surprised to find him carrying the whole thing away in his pocket, which has been Cameron style.

In New York, on Saturday a Reverend brute got into the clutches of the law. The grand jury of general sessions court on Saturday found twenty five indictments against Rev. Edward Cowley, manager of the Shepherd's Fold, charging him with starving, beating and cruelly ill-treating children placed there under his care. Cowley was arrested on a warrant and taken to the district attorney's office, when he was informed of the nature of his offenses. Bail was fixed at $500 on each indictment, in default of which he was locked up in the Tombs.

A sample of the diet was some hot water with a spoonful of beans, for soup. A good thing for the pious fraud but a starvation meal for the little innocent ones under his care.

—There will be no special election for congress on 17th as the committee will only reach a vote on 5th, Thursday.

Cameron has gagged the Dauphin county republican delegates for Grant,

There are fourteen counties in the state free from debt. These are Adams, Bradford, Butler, Centre, Columbia, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Luzerne, Mercer, Snyder Susquehannah, Washington and Westmoreland.

MASONRY AND THE OBELISK.

Several distinguished Free Masons, says the Herald, of 27, in this city and elsewhere give their opinions in to days Herald upon the relation to Masonry of the discoveries recently made in Egypt by Commander Gorringe. Authorities, it will be seen, are divided on the main point. Many do not believe that the emblems found are Masonic, nor that the stones and implements described are in any way whatever significant of the mysteries of this benevolent Order. Others insist that these discoveries at once establish for the Order a very great antiquity; for, although the obelisk was not placed on its recent site in extremely ancient times, it is to be observed that those who assume that the stones found beneath it are Masonic at once leap further and carry the date of their Order to the foundation of the pyramids for no perceptible reason. Mr. Singleton, of Washington, is the most intelligent of the objectors to the theory of the Masonic relation of the emblems. He not only does not assent that some ancient order of Masons demolishes the antiquity of Hiram, but he does not even admit that Hiram needed demolition, and holds that this ancient friend of the workingman had no more historical relation to Masonry than an allegory on the banks of the Nile. Human creatu-stinctive love for secret societies—a passion developed in a contrary ratio to their enlightenment. The Eleusinian mysteries, the Bacchie orgies, the early Christian Church itself, are evidences of this; and, as a survival of that instinct, Masonry may be said to have its roots in antiquity, but not otherwise. Nevertheless the discoveries in Egypt present a fine field for the speculations and inquiries of men learned in the rubbish of other ages.

MR. CAMERON MAKES A SPEECH.

From the Washington Post (dem.)

Mr. Don Cameron arose to make his maiden speech in the senate, yesterday, and when his name was announced from the chair a hush fell upon the crowd galleries and the senator from Pennsylvania as his head appeared above the level of his desk. When the senator had found his feet, he fixed his eye glasses firmly on the upper portion of the bridge of his nose, swept the senate chamber with his eagle eye and calmly unbuttoned the top button of his coat. The interest at this point was intense. After grappling about in his left breast pocket for some time he struck a paying lead, and drew out and exhibited to the public gaze a long official envelope, which was carefully deposited on the desk. A painful doubt seemed to afflict the senatorial mind that perhaps after all this was not the right document, and after a little hesitation he instituted a second search in his pocket. The anticipation of the public was now at fever heat, and a breathless silence prevailed. After assertaining beyond doubt that he had made no mistake, he withdrew his hand from the recesses of his coat and again grasped the envelope. Taking it up daintily, he held it up to the light, so as not to endanger the contents, and slowly tore off one end. Two sheets of coarsely written paper, containing his eulogy of Zach Chandler, appeared publicly to sight, and Don, once more fixing the eyeglasses and strengthening his hold on the floor, began to read in a voice which was not heard five feet away. The public excitement which had been raging in the galleries experienced a sudden and complete collapse, and the remainder of the oration, occupying about five minutes, was disturbed by the people going.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

SERIOUS TROUBLE COMING BETWEEN THE GRANT AND ANTI GRANT FACTIONS IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

[Special Despatch to the World.]

Albany, January 24.—The meeting of the Democratic State Committee, which is to be held here next Tuesday, is understood to be called for the purpose of issuing the call for a State convention to elect delegates to the National Convention. This is the only business contemplated at the meeting. Since Comptroller Kelly returned home from his late conference some of his friends are announcing that if Mr. Tilden is nominated by the National Convention, Mr. Kelly will run for President, thus repeating in national politics the game which he played against Governor Robinson on State matters.

It is likewise said by prominent anti-Conkling Republicans that if General Grant is nominated by the Republican National Convention at Chicago there will be another Republican candidate nominated and run. There is much talk about the quarrel in the Democratic party, but the feuds are not as great as those in the Republican. As Governor Seymour said, the difference is that the Democratic division is on the surface, and the Republican trouble is lower down. This latter is really very serious and is likely to show itself at the next State Convention. The administration at Washington has plainly determined to take a hand in State politics, instead of simply watching and waiting, as it did last summer. A blow has been struck at Senator Conkling in his own home by the removal of the Senator's postmaster at Utica, and the appointment of Ellis Robert's candidate, who is an anti-Conkling man. The control of the United States buildings has also passed into the hands of the Republican opponents of the Senator. The feeling among the machine men is that this is only the beginning of an assault all along the line The leaders in the management of the Conkling machine have been summoned to Albany next week and are expected from all quarters of the State. It is known that the New York City stalwarts are to be here in large force.

The anti Grant Republicans are taking sides against the change in the mode of selecting the Presidential electors. They now insist that if the Presidential electors are to be chosen by Congressional districts, then the delegates to the National Convention shall be selected in the same way and not by a State convention. If the delegates are elected by Congressional district conventions the machine will not be able to get anything like a solid delegation for the Grant boom.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

In the negro exodus investigation, Charles O. Otuy, a native of North Carolina and a frequent visitor to that state, and editor of the Washington Argus, a paper devoted to the interests of the colored race, testified that he was one of the founders of the National emigrant aid society; that during the exodus to Kansas a Mr. Mendenhall made a speech at one of their meetings suggesting that it would be advisable to divert emigrants from their then objective point (Kansas) and send about 5,000 into Indiana, as that was a doubtful state in the coming election. Mr. Otuy was the only one who objected to this, and after denouncing the use of his race longer by any political party, withdrew from the society Mr. Otuy denounces the exodus from North Carolina as a fraud and curse.

The age of Abraham Johnson, who lives near Scranton, is 108 years. His health is good and his memory remarkable.

A fox chase in Lancaster county wound up in a free fight, in which fifteen men were engaged, many receiving black eyes and bloody noses. The fox escaped.

The republican committee of Warren county met on Saturday and elected delegates to the state convention with instructions to support Blaine for president.

William Harris (colored) living near Mitchell, Ind., night before last killed his wife with an axe. She gave birth to a child about a week ago, which was followed by puerperal fever, and became delirious and attempted to get out of bed, to which Harris remonstrated under threats, and on the next attempt he got an axe and plunged it into her head and body three times, causing death almost instantly.

THE CURTIN-YOCUM CONTESTED SEAT.

Washington, January 29.—The majority report of the sub-committee on the Curtin Yocum contested election case, which favors declaring the election of Mr. Yocum null and void and ordering a new election, says that the briefs and arguments of the opposing counsel agree on but one point, but that is the vital one of the case. It is said that about 900 votes, or ten times the official majority, were illegally received, counted and returned. The majority finds that the authorities are uniform to the effect that all statutes covering the case are mandatory which cannot be disregarded without ignoring the legislative intent. The report then quotes from ex-Secretary McCrary's "Treatise on Elections," in which he lays down several rules applicable to cases where the number of bad votes proved if sufficient to affect the result, and favors the adoption of a rule recommended by him to declare the election null and void. The contestant alleges, independent of the non-registered vote, that he has proved 240 illegal votes to have been cast for the sitting member, and admits that sixty-one have been shown to have been received by himself, which would elect him by ninety-nine majority, providing that the remaining votes returned for him were all cast by duly qualified voters, which he does not claim to have shown by legal evidence. On the other hand the sitting member admits that twenty nine illegal votes were proved to have been received by him not considering the non-registered vote; that 328 illegal votes were cast for his oppenent, which would make his majority 379, provided the votes remaining were all cast by duly qualified voters, which he does not claim to have shown.

The majority report is signed by Representatives Springer (Dem., Ill.), Sawyer (Dem., Mo.) and Colerick (Dem., Ind.)

The minority of the sub-committee reports in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Yocum. It was written by Mr. Calkins (Rep., Ind.), and concurred in by Mr. Weaver (Nat., Ia.) It dissents from the view that the laws of Pennsylvania in reference to suffrage and elections are all mandatory. It insists that non-registered voters were not necessarily illegal voters, that the rule "that public officers are presumed to have done their duty until the contrary appears," applies and that the burden of proving his case rests on the contestant all the way through. The report also challenges certain findings of fact by the majority as being erroneous. It denies that there were 900 unregistered votes, which were in fact illegal, but that the facts show that the illegal votes cast were not far from even, The report says that the law of Pennsylvania directed the contents of the ballot-boxes to be destroyed on February 18. The sitting member filed his petition in the proper courts asking that the ballots and papers be preserved. This Governor Curtin resisted and thus aided in having them destroyed. He cannot, the minority say, now be heard to complain of these precincts. The report concludes by recommending the passage of a resolution declaring Mr. Yocum entitled to the seat.

CONCERNING THE CENSUS.

The penalties for obstructing the census takers, who begin their labors on the first Monday in June, are severe. The law says:

"All persons above the age twenty-one years who shall refuse to furnish the information required by the supervisor or enumerator shall pay a sum not exceeding $100 to be recovered in an action of debt Presidents, Directors or other officials of private corporations who refuse to furnish information required of them are made liable to a penalty not to exceed $10.000"

Only two weeks are allowed for the completion of the census. The compensation to the enumerators is as follows: Two cents for each inhabitant; two cents for each death reported; ten cents for each farm; fifteen cents for every manufactory, which is to be full for all services, and no mileage or traveling expenses. Th subdivision assigned to each enumerator must not exceed 4,000 inhabitants.

HOW THE NORTHERN CHEYENES WERE STARVED.

Washington, Jan., 24.—Mr. William M. Leeds, late Chief Clerk of the Indian Office, appeared before the Senate committee selected to look into the removal of the Northern Cheyennes from the Sioux reservation to the Indian Territory, to-day and gave testimony intended to show that the complaint of these Indians, that they were being starved at their agency, was true. He said the Indian office was informed of the lack of food and that Commissioner Hayt failed to furnish the supplies which the treaty called for, and that the actual quantity of food dealt out to each of the Northern Cheyennes for each of the five weeks preceding the outbreak in September 1878, was as follows. For the first week, 20 ounces daily; the second week, 17 ounces; the third week, 12 ounces; the fourth week, 14½ ounces; and the fifth week, 18 ounces daily; whereas, their treaty as well as their necessities demanded 28 ounces daily. He also attacked Commissioner Hayt's annual report for 1878, asserting that the statement in it referring to the food supply for these Indians is deceptive in several particulars, including the following: That it gives the quantities which were shipped and delivered to the agent as the amounts which were issued to the Indians and makes no allowance for loss and shrinkage, and that he omits to mention that for some weeks preceding the outbreak the starvation ra tion was further decreased by the non-delivery to the Indians of the half pound per diem of flour to which they were entitled.

FAMINE IN ITALY.

A despatch from Rome to the Standard says:—"The accounts from Terra Di Lavoro, Naples, continue to be terrible. The population of seventeen communes especially afflicted numbers 92,382 persons. Of this number 51,340 had been attacked by fever up to the 15th of December last, of whom 5,028 died. This fever means famine. The government aid is not sufficient."

THE NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—Referring to the Susquehannah and Clearfield railroad, the new project so freely agitated for some time past, the Philadelphia Times of last Saturday says: "Engineers are now locating a new railroad in Clinton county, to be called the Susquehannah and Clearfield railroad. This road will start from Keating Station, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at the junction of the Sinnamahoning creek with the West Branch of the Susquehannah river and then proceed up the West Branch, tapping the long famous Karthaus coal fields, said to contain the finest veins of bituminuous coal, iron ore, fire clay and limestone in Pennsylvania. It is intended that the road shall be continued beyond Karthaus. It will cross the river at that point and proceed up the Moshannon creek a distance of ten miles, opening up other fields of mineral and some of the finest timber lands in the State. The engineer corps are under the charge of Mr. E. Welsh, of Lock Haven, and have already made good progress, The charter members are officers of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad who take one quarter of the stock, while prominent stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie take most of the balance."

The Gibralter Guardian says: "The Moors at Fez, Morocco, have attacked the Jews, wounding several. They covered an old man, over seventy years of age, with petroleum and burned him alive amid shouts of joy. Two of the wounded Jews are French subjects.

The steamer Bengore, laden with coal, from Penarth for Gibralter, foundered when two days from port. Thirteen of her crew were drowned.

A well-husbanded lady is now residing in the State of Arkansas. She is sixty-five years of agh and is now living with that courageous man who has assumed the position of being her fourteenth husband. It is said that in the hall of her house are thirteen pegs, upon each of which hangs a hat duly labelled as the property of each of the defunct husbands. It must take considerable courage "to hang up your hat" in that hall.

THE CUBAN EARTHQUAKE.

Buildings Overthrown and a Stream Impregnated with Sulphur.

Havana, January 28.—The recurrent earthquake shocks in Veulta Abajo and Havana have thoroughly alarmed the timid inhabitants of Western Cuba. Toward five o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 25th, a slight oscillation in this city roused a comparatively few from their slumber. Later a sinister heave tossed people from their pillows and caused no little consternation. These recent tremors have been multiplied at certain points of the interior, where on the night of the 25th three shocks are recorded—at nine, eleven and two o'clock. From San Diego Santiago de las Vegas, Pinar del Rio, Cienfuegos Mariel and elsewhere come accounts of earthquakes and public terror, monopolizing the press to the exclusion of other matter. San Cristobal, the apparent centre of the disturbance, is a town of about a thousand inhabitants and one hundred houses. It is seventy-five miles from Havana and seventeen miles from Majana Bay, on the south coast.

San Christobal in Ruins.

A visit discloses the fact that the concussion there last Thursday night nearly tumbled the place to ruins. The church stands tottering, with its portico dismantled in front, its pillars razed, its cupalo awry, its windows shattered and its alter disturbed. The priest escaped from his house while the walls were falling. The telegraph office is half demolished. The Government and municipal buildings are untenable. A drug store, which was large ond heavily stocked to supply the surrounding, is cracked in the interior and strewn deep with debris from empty shelves. A primitive and cumbersome jail; filled with prisoners and their guards is dismembered in every part. The presence of mind of the inmates was unique. The prisoners instantly leaped for liberty and the guards as promptly interposed. One convict was shot dead after emerging through a crevice made by the earthquake and bursting open an outer door. Three guards were wounded in the melee. Fourteen others of the inmates are in hospital with injuries sustained from falling beams and masonry.

The Path of the Earthquake.

The dwellings suffered on a line distinctly traceable through the town, intersecting the afore-mentioned buildings and leaving others almost unharmed, though most of them were badly built of adobe. An American from Portland, Me., was nearly crushed under his kitchen chimney. A small stream runs past San Cristobal, and the railroad bridge that spans it had its foundations so shaken that trains now cross at a snail like pace until repairs can be made. On the verge of this stream several fissures are discernable, being from three to ten inches wide and from forty to one hundred feet long. Some of them are of considerable depth. The inhabitants aver that on the morning after the earthquake these fissures emitted sulphurous vapors, and that the stream itself was strongly impregnated with sulphur and salt.

Negro Superstitions.

A military guard and committee of engineers were dispatched to San Cristobal by the Government, and their decision is understood to be that no injured structures shall be repaired, but all must come down and be rebuilt. Meanwhile scores of residents are leaving a spot that is now deemed to be accursed. The wildest theories are rife, based on superstitions three centuries old. In the country dozens of evil influences are held to be accountable, while in Havana the New York Gas Company's fresh trenches are denounced by negro preachers, who prophesy a speedy apocalypse, preceded by a swallowing up of the earth. The Captain General and his army are in the centre of the island. Meantime the Government has taken measures of temporary relief for those who have been excluded from their homes at San Cristobal and elsewhere.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERIES.

The revolt of negroes in the department of Chincha was followed by some horrible butcheries. Excited by the report maliciously circulated that the Hacendados were about to establish slavery, fifty or sixty armed themselves and broke into several Hacirudas and murdered the proprietors and some principal employes, sacking and burning the premises and breaking up the machinery. They were partially dispersed by the Perfect of Ica, who killed four of their number. The band was increased from other sugar districts to numbers variously stated at three, four and six hundred. These twice attacked the town of Chincha and were repulsed by the people with a loss in killed and captured. A report that the bandits would attack Pisco, sent the women and children on board the ships in the harbor. Troops marched the next day to meet the band.

RUSSIA.

Two Thousand Troops supposed to Have Perished on the Caspian.

Odessa, January 29.—It is rumored here that a Russian transport vessel having on board two thousand troops, recently embarked at Astrakahan and bound for Tchikislar, a port on the Eastern side of the Caspian sea, has been caught in a heavy gale and completely wrecked on the Caspian. Details have not yet been received, but the report states that a majority of the troops, if not the entire force, are known to have perished. It is understood that they were on their way to re-enforce Gen. Kauffman's expedition, which is to march upon Merv on route to Herat in the spring.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL PROJECT LOOMING UP.

Rumors of a Combination of European Powers Against the United States.

Washington, January 30.—Some days ago it was stated that a letter had been received by one quite prominent in New York that England, France and Germany had formed an alliance, and intended to construct, under European auspices, a ship canal over the Isthmus by the Panama route. Since then facts have cropped out which leave the decided impression that Secretary Evarts is aware of such an intention on the part of the aforesaid combined Powers, and is preparing the way to place this Government in a position to check-mate the European scheme. The intention of the European combination is alleged to be to proceed to construct a canal across the Isthmus, and to do it in such an audacious way that the United States will either be compelled to take the offensive or to submit to a very humiliating national indignity. It is said, upon very good authority, that within a few days Captain Eads of jetty fame, is to have an audience with Secretary Evarts and Thompson, at the request of the Secretary of State. Mr. Evarts plan is to adopt the Eads' scheme of the hydraulic dock system, and convey ships across the Isthmus by carrying them over the dry land by a system of docks from ocean to ocean. It is claimed that the plan is practicable, and that it can be developed and carried into effect much sooner than a canal can be constructed. The great point Mr. Evarts desires is to begin the work, and get in ahead of any foreign Power, and then if such latter Powers either singly or allied, endeavor to construct a canal it will be forced to take the offensive and leave this Government on the defensive. In short, Secretary Evarts prefers that if an inter-oceanic canal project is to involve the United States in a foreign war, the foreign Power shall be the aggressor and this Government assume the defensive. In this connection the following extract from Senator Bayard's speech on his anti-legal tender resolution is rather significant.

"There is no cloud of war now upon the horizon, but who can tell when it may arise? The scheme of uniting the two great oceans by a canal across the Isthmus on the Southern border of this continent is one of world-wide importance, and the heart of every American proclaims that it is to be under the control of the United States. Our power may be questioned, but it will be maintained. Every counsel of wisdom, therefore, exhorts us to 'seize the day,' and in time of peace prepare for war, for it is the surest mode to avert it."

It is stated that the gentleman in New York who is advised of the reported foreign alliance has a letter from a European source which says there is a great probability of a foreign war with the United States within the next six months.

HAUNTED BY HIS VICTIM'S FACE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 22—This afternoon W. W. Nottingham, who has been employed in Ascherman & Co.'s cigar factory under the name of Parker, appeared at the Central Police Station and asked to be taken into custody for murder. He stated that six years ago he shot and killed one John Gaylor in a street fight in Norfolk, Va., though the shot was intended for another man. During six years' wanderings in all parts of the country the face of his victim has been constantly before him, and he now wants to be taken back to Norfolk and punished for the murder. He says he is well known in Kansas and Texas. The authorities of Norfolk have requested his detention until a requisition can be secured.

A SHOCKING DEATH.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 29.—A sad accident occurred at Whitehall about eight o'clock this morning. A little girl, six years of age, named Schaffer, accompanied by a little boy while on her way to school had her foot caught between the planks on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near a crossing. The boy tried to extricate her, but his efforts proved unavailing. Seeing her danger she lay down—her head from the track, with her legs across the rail. The train came along, cutting off both legs. She died in a few minutes.

Albright, of Perry county, who murdered a man named Miller, of Harrisburg, through jealousy, has recently been seen working in the mining district at Leadville, Colorado. It will be remembered the remains of a man in the last stages of decomposition were found in a cave near Newport, shortly after the murder, and which Albright's relatives asserted were those of the urderer, but which the coroner's jury were not fully satisfied of.

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The colossal bronze statue of Victory which stands in the Park, at Lowell, before the tomb of the first soldiers that fell in the revolution, is a lasting and beautiful tribute of art. It is one of the first objects sought by strangers visiting our sister city, which indeed many visit, purposely to see this elegant object of high art. It was obtained from the King of Bavaria by Dr. J C Ayer, to whom His Majesty was especially gracious in acknowledgement of what his remedies are reputed to have done for the suffering sick. It was donated by the doctor to the City of Lowell as a permanent and speaking emblem of the victories both of Science and Arms. —Hagerstown (Md.) Press.

The wolves in the neighborhood of Temesvar, Hungary, continue to commit fearful depredations, devouring all cattle not confined to stalls or other places of safety. A priest who was returning home in a sleigh was attacked by a pack of wolves and ordered the driver to hasten forward At a sudden angle of the road, however, the vehicle was upset and its occupant torn to pieces by his ravenous assailants before his terrified servant could render the slightest assistance. The latter managed to escape. In another locality the wolves entered a yard adjoining an inn and seized an ass, which became an easy prey to their voracity. At Szalouto a shepherd was taken by surprise and killed, and in other districts many persons have had narrow escapes.

A rich landowner near Barcelona, Spain, his wife, three daughters, a son and two women servants have all been found murdered in their beds. The deed was apparently done with a hatchet. The house was ransacked.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 11 day of Dec., A. D., 1879, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan being the 26th day of January 1880, and to continue three weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do these things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1880, and in the 104 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

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Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 Jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 289, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
W. R. FROM, N. G.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 327, F. & A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 92 P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master.
LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

Centre County Democratic Committee—1880.

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"	S. P., O. M Sheets	Stormstown
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Haines	George Keister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	John Ward	Stormstown
Harris	Samuel Ishler	Boals urg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	H. G Chronister	Martha,
Liberty	W. H. Gardner	Blanchard
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"	S. Pn., G. W Spangler	Tusseyville
Rush	Wm. Cullen	Phillipsburg
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Spring	E C. Wood	Bellefonte
Taylor	Sam'l Hoover	Fowler
Union	J. S Fredericks	Fleming
Walker	Samuel Decker	Zion
Worth	G. R. Williams	Port Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E. BIBLE, Sec'y.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Another child of Mr. Jno. Ziegler, of Haines, died of diphtheria last week.

—Centre Co. headquarters for good spring wagons and buggies, is at Lee's coach shops, Centre Hall.

—The firm of S. & A. Loeb, as rumored, is not dissolved, but exists as heretofore, at the old stand, the best and cheapest in the county.

—Kidney-Wort radically cures Biliousness, Piles and nervous diseases.

—Printers' agony is just now caused by a great rise in paper.

—Jacob M. Harter, of near Millheim is also going to pull out for Kansas.

—Winter appears to have taken a start at last, February setting in with cold and blusters.

—Our neighbor, the *Watchman*, can subtract 99 per cent. from its Centre Hall Wedding Excitement, and then have a correct story

—Jonath Spangler of Miles, honored our office with a pop visit, the other day. Also Uncle Gib, of Pleasant Gap.

Also Prof. Wm. T. Meyer, of Aaronsburg, who can bring as much music out of a piano as the next man.

—Hereafter it is to be called the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad. Who cares for that change, could we only ride to Tyrone on it, that's what our people wish.

—The fact that orders come in from distant counties to Lee's shops for buggies shows that his work is well thought of, and reccommends itself. There is not a shop in this county that puts out better rigs.

—The Maine fuss is over but the big time at Sechler's continues, where all housekeepers are made happy through the purchase of the best sugars, coffees, teas, dried and canned, fruits and anything else wanted in the family.

—The opening, in about two weeks, of the Philadelphia Branch store (Newman's old stand) will be a new event for all who wear breeches. The stock will be a mighty one, and for style, assortment, and bargains will go ahead of anything in the clothing line ever known in this county.

—No other establishment in this section of the state keeps a better quality or larger variety of sugars, coffees, teas, spices, meats, fruits, or any other kind of groceries than Sechlers. We have heard scores of housekeepers say that they can get the best article of any thing in the grocery line, fresh and pure, at Sechler's.

—In a late letter from Col. John H. Stover, of Versailles, Mo., we learn that he is "alive and kicking," and that the firm of Stover & Stover (John H. and Horace S.) is doing a big business in law and real estate, all of which we are pleased to learn.

—Monday—ground-hog day—was clear and cold. We do not know whether it was the shadow that drove him back or the cold snap.

—Had about four inches of snow on Monday night, to which were added about an inch or two on Tuesday forenoon, which leaves us to hope that there will be some sleighing after all yet.

—We are requested to call attention to the grand musical convention and two concerts at Centre Hall, during week commencing with Monday Feb'y 16 to 20th.

—We never yet came across a person who regretted purchasing groceries at Sechler's, but on the other hand we have heard many speak of it as the foremost place for the best of everything in the grocery line, where there is no deception, and we add our testimony to this as a fact.

—Mrs. Maria Snavely, of Penn twp., died very suddenly on Wednesday, 28, ult. She was in the yard where chickens were being caught for a huckster, and had proceeded around the house to see whether any more fowls were about, when she suddenly dropped over and expired. She was a sister of Mr. Garver, of near this place.

—Louis Volet, a Frenchman, of Osceola, Clearfield county, traced his runaway wife and Enos James to Philipsburg, Centre county, when James offered to buy the woman for $150, which was accepted.

—My good woman why are you so out of sorts, never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one it's all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which has no doubt finally caused deranged Kidneys and Liver. The sure cure for Constipation, is the celebrated Kidney Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all Kidney and Liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once.

HORSES, COWS & POULTRY.—Feed them well and give them German Horse and Cow Powder to enable them to digest and assimilate what they eat. Sold at J. D. Murray's. feb. 6, 1m.

Harpers, for February forms a volume in itself, containing more than a hundred and fifty pages of reading matter on subjects to suit all tastes except the depraved, and is illustrated by the usual skill of the engravers in its employ

—We have added new names to the list of the REPORTER every week, thus far, during 1880.

WM. BECK,—Piano Tuner, Bellefonte, Pa.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—The Tressler sawmill property in George's valley, including 700 acres of timberland, was sold to John Grove and W. B. Mingle for $7900.

—The Tussyville singing class under the direction of P. H. Meyer will give a concert at that place, of vocal and instrumental music, on Sat. eve, Feb. 7th. Admission 15cts.

—Mr. P. S. Meyer, of the Red mill, boasts of having a hen which laid an egg measuring 6x8 inches. He also says he can make such proportioned sacks of flour equal to any. S.

—Farmers, read the card of the Bush House, where you will always find yourselves at home with first class accommodations.

—The report that Simon Loeb had left the Loeb firm is not correct.

—A successful dairyman is the one that makes uniform "gilt-edged" butter the season through. The best dairymen all found that there is no article so perfectly adapted to keeping up the golden June Color, now absolutely necessary in order to realise the best price, as is Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color, made at Burlington, Vt Buy it at the Druggists, or send for descriptive circular.

—We print your card on 1000 envelopes for $1,25 to $1.50.

—Get your neighbor to subscribe for the REPORTER for the great presidential campaign of 1880.

—Judgment exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office. 15 cents per dozen.

—Don't be fooled into buying the 27 cent dictionary. If you send the money you will be apt to get 27 cents worth of dictionary and that would be a slim pile.

SHORTS.—A cold snap with prospects for an ice crop.....Still some cases of diptheria in the lower end of this valley ....
Mr. E. R Wolf, son of Wm. Wolf, of Penn, moves to Nebraska next spring .....
Mr. Jacob Dinges, of our town has been taken seriously ill.....Hon. J. G. Meyer has the agency for the sale of large tracts of mountain lands in our valley.....A protracted meeting is now going on in the Ev. Church in Centre Hall.....The late rains have swollen our streams some.....
Get your neighbor to subscribe for the REPORTER.... Jno. Rishel, across the valley, raises turkeys that dress 25 pounds—makes a fellow's mouth water.....Dr. Calder's resignation as President of State College has been accepted.

—The Philadelphia Branch Store (Newman's late stand) will be one of the institutions of our county after the 20th. inst., when it will be opened. The new parties have an immense clothing house in the city which will enable them to put the Bellefonte branch in the first rank as a clothing store, with a larger assortment of all kinds of men's and boys' wearing apparel than ever before offered in the county, and at prices with which none can compete.

GIGGLERS IN CHURCH.—Giggling is described in the dictionary as the act of "laughing with short catches of breath," as laughing idly, tittering, grinning. It is silly and childish enough anywhere, but in church it is abominable; and yet there is no place where giggling is more common. It is natural in school-girls, but when met with in young women of nineteen and twenty it is unpardonable. It is frequently a characteristic of young men with incipient moustaches, who think they qualify themselves for manhood by affecting contempt for their elders' revere. They giggle at anything. If they catch the eye of an acquaintance they giggle; if an old woman rises too soon for a hymn they giggle; if a baby cries they giggle; if some one drops a book they giggle; if the plate is handed to some one who puts nothing in they giggle; if some one near them sings out and repeats the responses loudly they giggle; if the choir makes a mistake they giggle. In fact, nothing is too small or insignificant to arrest their notice and produce a giggle.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Centre County Agricultural Society in the Court House, on Monday night, 26, Hon. S. T. Shugert was elected temporary chairman. The Secretary and Treasurer, W. F. Reeder, Esq., being called on, read his report, a summary of which is given below. Messrs. Wm. Shortlidge, Andrew Gregg and John A. Woodward were appointed an auditing committee to report at the present meeting. On motion, the following committee on nominations was appointed:—Messrs John Rishel, William Shortlidge, Samuel Brugger, J. A. Wood ward and Thomas Burnsides. The committee retired for a short time and on again appearing reported the following list of officers:

President—Elias W. Hale, Bellefonte.

Vice Presidents—John Rishel, Benner; George M. Boal, Potter; John A. Daily, Curtin; William Fry, Ferguson.

Executive Committee—Clement Dale, Bellefonte; Austin Curtin, Boggs; A. V. Miller, Spring; Wm Thompson, Jr., College; Dorsey Green, Patton; Isaac Frain, Marion.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. F. Reeder, Esq.

Librarian—J. F. Weaver, Milesburg.

The following is a summary of the Treasurer's report:

RECEIPTS.

Total receipts	$1,305 43
Overdrawn account	5 75
	$1,311.18

EXPENDITURES.

Printing	$195.00
Police	70 87
Clerk hire	35 00
Hay	62 68
Sundry items	89 83
	$453 38
Repairs	31 94
Old debts	806 65
Premiums paid	529 21
	$1,311.18

Whisky is quoted steady. Does that mean it's well watered?

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 6 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Royer, late of Potter township, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tuesday, March 9, 1880, has been fixed upon by the undersigned as a day for making settlement with all parties having unsettled accounts with the said estate, at the late residence of deceased. All persons having claims will present the same duly authenticated and those knowing themselves indebted are also requested to attend for settlement. CATH'N ROYER,
J. B. ROYER,
Administrators.

5feb6t

INQUEST NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Philip Gramly, deceased late of Miles township, Centre Co., Penna.

To Pheoba Gramly, Catharine Wolf, Henry Wolf, Samuel Gramly, Susannah Hosterman, J. H. Hosterman, Reuben Gramly, Mary Ann Kreamer, Reuben Kramer, Barbara Jane Chatam and John H. Chatham, the heirs and legal representatives of Philip Gramly, deceased:

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of Partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an Inquest will be held at the late residence of Philip Gramly, deceased, in the Township of Miles, and County of Centre, on Thursday, the 11th day of March A. D., 1880, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives. If the said can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bellefonte, } Sheriff.
February 2, 1880. } 5 feb6t

AUDITORS' REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

OF CENTRE COUNTY, FROM JANUARY 1, 1879, TO JANUARY 1, 1880.

ADAM YEARICK, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JANUARY, 1, 1880.

DR.

To taxes outstanding January 1, 1879	$65,163 61	
To taxes assessed for 1879	42,515 30	
To am't rec'd of Commissioners on loans	22,854 57	
To am't rec'd of Commissioners, costs and collections	458 58	
To am't rec'd of Clearfield county, balance on Moshannon bridge	1,145 86	
To am't rec'd of Patton twp. insane account	10 52	
To am't rec'd of College twp., insane account	100 00	
To am't rec'd of Spring twp., insane account	209 51	
To am't rec'd rent of house	48 00	
To registration blanks sold	5 70	
	$132,511 65	
To balance on hand Jan. 1, 1880	$,727 17	
January 1, 1880. CR.		
By taxes outstanding	$67,023 36	
By county orders paid	53 264 73	
By am't State Treasurer receipt	3,960 28	
By commission on tax paid	168 85	
By exonerations allowed collectors	1,082 10	
By commissions allowed collectors	1,275 66	
By salary	2,000 00	
By stationery	1000	
Balance	3,727 17	
	$132,511 65	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 23d day of January, A. D. 1880

T. B JAMISON, [L.S.]
JAMES T STUART, [L.S.] Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS. [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.

Andrew Gregg	$ 714 48
Jacob Dunkle	180 00
Geo. Swab	200 00
Henry Beck, Comm'r	700 00
	$1,859 48

Jury Commissioners' Pay.

N J Mitchell	36 72
Henry Keller	24 70
Henry Beck, clerk	35 00
	96 42

County Auditor's Pay.

James T Stuart	30 00
G R Williams	30 00
T B Jamison	30 00
C L Buffington, clerk	30 00
	120 00

Improvement and Repairs.

John Markle, for fence at jail	1 88
D W Eberhart, for work at jail stable	2 50
J W Barnes, for gas fitting	4 15
John Gregg for work at furnace jail	8 25
Penn'a R R Co for freight on lumber	71 08
Wm Lucas for work at jail	84 75
M J Dolan do do	6 00
Adams Ex Co for freight on pipes	1,05
C Derr hydrant for jail	10 00
J W Barnes do do	12 80
Thomas Mathews & Son lumber for jail	243 72
Henry Walkey labor at jail	35 00
C W Corman hauling lumber to jail	5 50
A Carr brass cocks for jail	17 00
Jno D Lieb & Co lumber for jail	38 63
R Bartlett hauling lumber for jail	20
Sam'l Brugger specifications for jail	11 25
O W Lambert repairing at jail	20 00
Wm Galbraith plumbing at jail	23 70
James Harris & Co. bill material for jail	242 11
D W Woodring, watching at jail	4 50
B & S S R R Co. joist for Treasurer's office	6 46
John Wetzel carpenter work at jail	56 00
	907 13

Court Expenses.

Jurors' pay	$5,162 85
Commonwealth costs	2,486 91
J H Vosburg court reporter	280 00
W F Reber do do	274 28
B Galbraith court crier	162 00
B Galbraith janitor	350 00
Tipstaves' pay	363 50
M J Dolan special detective	200 00
Court proclamations by Sheriff Spangler	122 28
Summoning jurors by Sheriff Spangler	183 00
	9,584 82

County Prison Expenses.

Mrs Shaffer washing for prisoners	$ 25 06
Mrs Price do do	27 70
Joseph Bros & Co clothing for prisoners	24 91
Harper Bros do do	50 08
S & A Loeb mdse. for prison	37 80
S & A Loeb do do	28 30
Rob't McKnight gas bill	234 05
George Dolan, work at cesspool	3 50
J H Fellenbaum repairing locks	3 50
Dan'l Derr gas fixtings	5 35
W S Galbraith plumbing	9 40
W T Twitmire repairs at jail	7 40
D Eberhart do do	1 91
J Reynolds & Son water back and grate	10 50
Pen'a R R Co freight on water back and grate	59
Jno McDermott removing ashes	4 00
Frank Johnson cleaning pipes	75
J S Mallory repairing bedsteads	11 50
Alvin Brady cleaning pipes	1 00
Wm Lucas repairs at stable	4 00
Wm Gares repairs at cells	5 00
H O Hoffer spittoons for jail	7 00
	403 40

Printing Bills.

F L Hutters, adm,rs bill	$192 81
E T Tuten	59 15
Shugert & Foster	214 51
Fred Kurtz	51 50
Walter and Deinhinger	50 00
E C Bender	50 00
	617 97

Bridges.

Bridge views	$ 36 20
Murray, Dougal & Co balance of acct. from 1878	1,284 40
Milesburg bridge—Murray, Dougal & Co for an iron bridge	$2,589 80
Jonas Spearing contractor	950 00
Samuel Brugger engineer	124 56
Geo Rider for railing at ends	5 80
	3,699 85
Unionville bridge—G W Forrey contractor	470 00
Sam'l Brugger engineer	18 00
	488 00
Spring Mills bridge—John Caldron contractor	60 00
Port Matilda bridge—Jonas Spearing contractor	765 00
Sam'l Brugger engineer	75 64
	840 64
Repairs at Unionville bridge	23 88
Repairs at Karthaus bridge	12 00
Repairs at Beech Creek bridge	29 97
Signs and finger boards on iron bridges	154 93
Repairs at Howard dam bridge	420 47
Repair at Julian bridge	1 00
Repair at Curtin bridge	8 00
Commissioners' exp. to bridges	40 58
	7,069 88

Ordinary Expenses.

Teachers' Institute	$144 24
Western Penitentiary	343 04
Road damages	75 00
D A Musser bal of acct	824 27
Agricultural Society	100 00
John Spangler, Sheriff, on account	1,394 72
J H Dobbins salary as jail physician	100 00
J R & C T Alexander coal for C. H. and jail	690 30
L L Brown coal for C. House and jail	110 61
Potter twp. case larceny	21 25
Ferguson " "	22 69
Worth " "	5 00
Rush " "	15 00
Assessors' pay	1,273 00
C M Bower Com's atty'y	75 00
Road views	570 40
Running line between Union and Benner twp's	54 00
Running Marion tp. line	200 63
Constable's pay	418 51
Election expenses	1340 43
Scalp premiums	1335 60
Redemption U. S. lands	283 35
Refunding tax	24 27
Insurance Co. buildings	115 50
Interest on loans paid	3122 89
Commissions on lunacy	31 32
Inquisitions on dead bodies	62 12
Notes paid	16,161 63
Premiums to collectors	28 00
C M Bower commitsion on collections made	153 01
Tax paid on real estate held by county, balance	5 15
Insane hospital, Danville	2,624 91
Robt M'Knight, gas bill	143 50
L L Beck copy'g registr'ns	80 00
J P Gephart acknowledging Commissioners deeds	50 00
Books and stationery for Commissioners office	22 92
J W Sanderson for Judges	60 00
Reeder and Keller, clerks election returns	10 00
Ira C Mitchel attorney fee in 21 cases	21 00
H A Mingle services at Auditors' settlement	6 00
J N Hall ditto ditto	9 00
Adams Express Company freight on blanks etc	4 20
Penn'a RR Co freight on chairs etc	4 19
Daniel Garman, meals for jurors and hire	15 00
W T Twitmire stove repairs	12 40
John T Johnston postage, envelopes, etc	36 07
H. Beck, entering 88 cases in Docket	13 34
Jno. McDermott, removing ashes at Court House	8 00
J. S Mallory, repairing gate C. H	4 00
Lieb & Garbrick, ice for Court House	3 50
Williams & Bro glazing for Court House	2 60
Costs in County vs, Philipsburg Borough	93 62
Wm Mann and others, books for offices	143 85
J C Harper, repairs at Prothonotary's office	3 82
W A Morrison, Com. Pleas cost	10 02
Harper Bros. bill carpet C. H	24 15
J Harris & Co., bill hose &c C H	26 86
W A Schroyer, covering tables at Court House	6 00
Sundry persons, for soap, binding carpet, &c	2 75
D Everhart, repairing at Recorder's office	1 50
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., hardware at Court House	11 85
Wood for Court House	3 25
Mrs. Haller, scrubbing office	1 00
Jno Brackbill, stools for office	1 00
	32,505 73
Total expenditures	$53,264 73

JOHN SPANGLER, SHERIFF IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

DR.

To county orders received on account	$1,700 00
To costs received	61 57
Balance	754 76
	$2,516 33

CR.

By boarding prisoners 3 197 days at 40 cents	$1,278 80
By 94 turnkey fees at 80 cents	75 20
By conveying 6 prisoners to penitentiary—4 at $40, and 2 at $39 each	220 00
By conveying C. Price to house of refuge	48 56
By conveying 5 to insane asylum at $40	200 00
By publishing Court proclamation, Jan term	28 50
By publishing Court proclamation, April term	24 00
By publishing Court proclamation, August term	19 00
By publishing ditto Nov term	27 40
By publishing Court proclamation, January term, 1880	19 00
By publishing Sheriff's court proclamation four courts	4 00
By publishing fish proclamation	9 05
By publishinging general election proclamation	4 00
By summoning jury, March special term	14 00
By summoning jury, April term	34 00
By summoning jury, Aug. term	34 00
By summoning jury, Oct. special term	14 00
By summoning jury for Nov. special term	47 00
By summoning jury, Jan. term 1880	40 00
By bill lumber, soap, spoons, etc, for jail	36 06
By filling and mending 41 ticks at 50 cents	21 00
By cost on Fi, Fa., No, 20, April term	2 10
By sundry costs, January term	14 58
By sundry costs, August term	18 29
By Commonwealth costs	53 74
By D F Fortney's order	34 25
By removing fish baskets Penn, and Elk creeks	42 80
By removing fish baskets Spring creek	10 40
By removing fish baskets Logans Branch	4 08
By removing fish baskets River bench	51 52
By removing fish baskets Moshannon	43 50
By filling jury wheel, 4ds	16 00
By expenses after Ringgold and Bomgardner	27 62
	$2,516 33

Jan. 1. 1880. By bal. due Sheriff at settlement $754 76

STATE OF PENN'A } ss:
CENTRE CO. }

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioner's Office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday in January, 1880, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In witness whereof, we hereunto have set our hands and seals this 23d day of January, 1880.

T. B JAMISON. [L.S.]
JAMES T STUART, [L.S.] Auditors.
GEO. R WILLIAMS. [L.S.]

TAXES OUTSTANDING AND DUE THE COUNTY BY COLLECTORS,

1871.		
*H Curtin, Bellefonte	$207 28	$207 28
1872.		
*John Ward, Half Moon	256 97	
*D Roob, Liberty	14 52	271 49
1873.		
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	7 61	
*L C Berick, Marion	35 07	43 68
1874.		
*Joseph Fox, Bellefonte	973 11	
*William Riddles, Philipsburg	845 93	
*Fred Kerchoff, Curtin	123 28	
*Wm Cross, Half Moon	8 72	
*H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11	
*D H Yeager, Snow Shoe	75 75	2584 90
1875.		
*Charles Brown Bellefonte	768 83	
*J P Shope, Milesburg	223 99	
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	55 91	
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	29 11	
*B B Wilcox, Rush	76 44	
*Jas Watson, Snow Shoe	84 60	1229 18
1876		
*J H Morrison Bellefonte	652 52	
*T. M. Hall, Milesburg	144 37	
†W C McCutcheon, Philipsburg	18 51	
*Wm Mann, Curtin	4 32	
*David Harter, Marion	240 09	
*Wm Weiser, Penn	324 37	
*G W Koch, Potter	753 06	
*John Noll, Spring	381 18	2518 42
1877.		
†R L Shirk, Milesburg	176 22	
†Jackson Horton, Philipsburg	179 66	
H C Holter, Howard	125 46	
Irish Stover, Benner	395 96	
†J C Walker Boggs	315 10	
Emanuel Musser, College	434 02	
†Conrad Singer, Curtin	137 52	
W H Fry, Ferguson	1681 83	
John Myers, Harris	277 09	
Geo Gensamer, Half Moon	446 54	
J M Kline, Howard	358 72	
David Robb, Liberty	409 03	
D W Orr, Marion	254 87	
Joel Morris, Miles	197 50	
G W F Gray, Patton	316 85	
Wm Smith, Penn	102 38	
†Henry Swab, Potter	758 37	
F H Dale, Rush	84 05	
H J Tibbins, Spring	927 83	
Wm Miller, Taylor	107 68	
†J T Dunkle, Walker	183 93	
†W H. Williams, Worth	57 19	7927 75
1878.		
Wm Jones, Bellefonte	595 58	
E H Carr, Milesburg	199 00	
F O Mattern, Philipsburg	470 97	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard Boro	182 12	
†Chas Smith, Unionville	11 66	
Thomas Perdue, Benner	1087 21	
†J C Walker, Boggs	882 23	
†Jno A Rupp, College	720 08	
†Henry Theil, Curtin	134 80	
John H Gates, Ferguson	653 80	
†P Leitzel, Gregg	1221 28	
D H. Rote, Haines	171 16	
Jno Carper, Jr. Harris	364 70	
Ellis Lytle, Half Moon	668 26	
†John Craig, Huston	291 91	
D M Burlew, Liberty	248 02	
†Wm Irwin, Marion	636 44	
†Wm Tressler Patton	459 36	
John D Foote, Penn	1502 07	
Jas C Boal, Potter	529 81	
F. H Dale, Rush	668 26	
†A J Swartz, Spring	1693 64	
Sos Thompson, Snow Shoe	126 76	
Samuel Hoover, Taylor	293 09	
†Rl. Zimerman, Walker	504 09	
Sam'l Stephens, Worth	190 71	
		$13909 30
1879.		
†A C Musser, Millheim	435 64	
†D'nl Ayers, Philipsburg	562 03	
A N Russel, Unionville	229 16	
†W A Taylor, Benner	1556 54	
J M Stewart, Burnside	192 64	
J C Walker, Boggs	1161 56	
†Wm Foster, College	2454 67	
†Henry Thiel, Curtin	230 44	
†G W Kichline, Ferguson	2884 05	
†Cyrus Lose, Gregg	3092 78	
†Jacob Bower Jr. Haines	1594 47	
J H Griffin, Halfmoon	894 12	
†D W Kline, Huston	378 73	
†J M Kline, Howard	352 85	
†A C Corter, Liberty	698 57	
†J J Hoy, Marion	1194 52	
†Geo B Haines, Miles	1661 85	
†Dan'l Heckman, Patton	1046 75	
†C Alexander, Penn	1343 72	
†J W Messinger, Potter	3568 12	
†John B Long, Rush	518 15	
†John Garbrick, Spring	2446 88	
†Sam'l Boyer, Snowshe	302 24	
John T Fowler, Taylor	392 86	
Wm Spotts, Union	204 78	
†David Yocum, Walker	2890 26	
†Geo R Williams, Worth	295 88	
†Wm Miles, Milesburg	428 85	
†Robt Cook, Howard boro	320 30	
†J M Keichline, Bellefonte	3946 56	
Benj Stamm, Harris	1725 00	8321.36
Total Taxes outstanding		$67023 36

*In hands of attorney for collection.
†Paid in full since Jan. 1st.
‡Paid in part since Jan. 1st.
[See "Financial condition" added next issue.]

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1 25
Wheat No 2 $1,20
Rye, 70c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .38c
Corn old. 40c.
Oats, 35c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $5 00
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Barley 40 to 60c
Butter, 18c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders, 6c.
Eggs per doz., 16c.

MARRIED.

On Dec. 28, Mr. F. P. Duck, of Penn Hall, to Miss Anna M. Wise, of the same place.

On 29, by Rev. W. H. Stover, Mr. J. B. Royer and Miss Mary J. Long, both of Centre Mills.

DIED.

On 28 ult., in Penn twp., suddenly, Mrs. Maria Snavely, wife of Jacob Snavely, aged 59 years, 2 months and 26 days.

On Jan., 28th of diphtheria, Rebecca Regina, daughter of John Ziegler, near Aaronsburg, aged 5 years, and 22 days. Jesus Said: Suffer little children and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of heaven.

On 17th, inst, in Marion twp, Anna, wife of Samuel Vonada, aged 51, 10 months and 18 days.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask your druggist for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and if he has it not, send to proprietor E. F. Kunkel, 260 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; send three cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 260 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24Jan1

CENTRE CO. FARMERS' HOME.—THE

BUSH HOUSE.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table unexcelled.

NO DISCRIMINATION

against the Producers of our food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

feb1tf

Philadelphia, January 20th, 1880.

Notice

To Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company.

THE Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, whose railroad property and franchises have been lately sold, and are now held by The Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company, are hereby notified that, by presenting in person or by letter their certificate of stock, in amounts of two shares or multiples thereof, with power of attorney for the transfer thereof duly executed, to James R. M'Clure, No. 233 South Fourth street, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on or before the first day of April, 1880 there will be delivered to them in exchange for said stock in The Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company, in the proportion of one share of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company's stock for every two shares of the stock of the Lewisburg, Cent

AN EXCITING MOUNTAIN RIDE.

A Woman's Experience in the Rocky Mountains.

We extract the following from a "Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains:"

The next wonderful adventure of the dashing rider was to take part in a grand cattle hunt, in which Evans had begged her to lend a hand. The cattle were to be driven fifteen miles at a height of 6,500 feet. On all sides mountains rose to an altitude of from 11,000 to 15,000 feet, their skirts shaggy with pitch-pine forests, and scarred by deep canyons wooded and boulder strewn. Two thousand head of half wild Texan cattle were scattered in herds throughout the canyon, living on more or less suspicious terms with the other inhabitants of the lonely and romantic region. On this occasion the herds were driven down in a body for a muster, and for the purpose of branding the calves.

After a 6.30 breakfast this morning, we started, the party being composed of my host, a hunter from the snowy range, two stockmen from the plains, one of whom rode a violent buck-jumper, and was said by his comrade to be the "best rider in North America," and myself. We were all mounted on Mexican saddles, rode, as the custom is, with light snaffle bridles, leather guards over our feet, and broad wooden stirrups, and each carried his lunch in a pouch slung on the lassoing horn of his saddle. Four wiry, badly trained dogs accompanied us. It was a ride of nearly thirty miles, and of many hours, one of the most splendid I ever took. We never got off our horses except to tighten the girths, we ate our lunch with our bridles knotted over our saddlehorns, started over the level at a full gallop, leapt over trunks of trees, dashed madly down hillsides rugged with rocks or strewn with great stones, forded deep, rapid streams, saw lovely lakes and views of surpassing magnificence, started a herd of elk with uncouth heads and monstrous antlers, and in the chase, which for some distance was unsuccessful, rode to the very base of Long's Peak, over 14,000 feet high, where the bright waters of one of the affluents of the Platte burst from the uttermost snows through a canyon of indescribable majesty. The sun was hot, but at a height of over eight thousand feet the air was crisp and frosty, and the enjoyment of riding a good horse under such exhilarating circumstances was extreme. In one wild part of the ride we had to come down a steep hill, thickly wooded with pitch pines, to leap over the fallen timber, and steer between the dead and living trees to avoid being "snagged," or bringing down a heavy dead branch by an unwary touch.

Emerging from this, we caught sight of a thousand Texan cattle feeding in a valley below. The leaders scented us, and, began to trot briskly in a line with the direction of the open "park," while we were about a mile from and above them.

"Head them off, boys!" our leader shouted; "all aboard, hark away!" and with something of the "High, tally-ho in the morning!" away we all went at a hand-gallop down hill. I could not hold my excited animal; down hill, up hill, leaping over rocks and timber, faster every moment grew the pace, and still the leader shouted, "Go it, boys!" and the horses dashed on at a racing speed, passing and repassing each other, till my small but beautiful bay was keeping pace with the immense strides of the great buck-jumper ridden by the "finest rider in North America," and I was dizzied and breathless by the pace at which we were going. A shorter time than it takes to tell it brought us close to and abreast of the surge of cattle. The bovine waves were a grand sight; huge bulls, shaped like buffaloes, bellowed and roared, and with great oxen and cows with yearling calves, galloped like forces, and we galloped alongside of them, and shortly headed them, and in no time were placed as sentinels across the mouth of the valley. It seemed like infantry awaiting the shock of cavalry, as we stood as still as our excited horses would allow, almost quailed as the surge came on, but when it got close to us my comrades hooted fearfully, and we dashed forward with the dogs, and, with bellowing, roaring and thunder of hoofs, the wave receded as it came. I rode up to our leader, who received me with much laughter. He said I was a good "cattleman," and that he had forgotten that a lady was of the party until he saw me "come leaping over the timber and driving with the others."

It was not for two hours after this that the real business of driving began, and I was obliged to change my thoroughbred for a well-trained cattle horse, a broncho, which could double like a hare, and go over any ground. I had not expected to work like a vahnero, but so it was, and my Hawaiian experience was very useful. We hunted the various canyons and known "camps," driving the herds out of them; and, until we had secured 850 head in the corral some hours afterward, we scarcely saw each other to speak to. Our first difficulty was with a herd which got into some swampy ground, when a cow, which afterward gave me an infinity of trouble, remained at bay for nearly an hour, tossing the dog three times, and resisting all efforts to dislodge. She had a large yearling calf with her, and Evans told me that the attachment of a cow to her first calf is sometimes so great that she will kill her second that the first may have her milk. I got a herd of over a hundred out of the canyon by myself, and drove them down to the river with the aid of one badly-broken dog, which gave me more trouble than the cattle. The getting over was most troublesome; a few took to the water readily and went across, others smelt it, and then doubling back ran in various directions; while some attacked the dog as he was swimming, and others after crossing headed back in search of some favorite companion which had been left behind, and one specially vicious cow attacked my horse over and over again. It took an hour and a half of time and much patience to gather them all on the other side. It was growing late in the day, and a snow storm was impending, before I was joined by the other drivers and herds, and as the former had diminished to three, it was very difficult to keep the cattle together. You drive them as gently as possible, so as not to frighten them, riding first on one side and then on the other to guide them; and, if they deliberately go in a wrong direction, you gallop in front and head them off. The great excitement is when one breaks away from the herd and gallops madly up and down hill, and you gallop after him anywhere over and among rocks and trees, doubling when he doubles, and heading him till you get back again. The bulls were quite easily managed, but the cows with calfs, old and young, were most troublesome. By accident I rode between one cow and her calf in a narrow place, and the cow rushed at me and was just getting her big horns under the horse when he reared, and sprung dextrously aside. This kind of thing happened continually. There was one very handsome red cow which became quite mad. She had a calf with her nearly her own size, and thought every one its enemy, and though its horns were well developed, and it was quite able to take care of itself, she insisted on protecting it from all fancied dangers. One of the dogs, a young foolish thing, seeing that the cow was excited, took a foolish pleasure in barking at her, and she was evidently quite infuriated. She turned to bay forty times at least; tore up the ground with her horns, tossed the great hunting dogs, tossed and killed the calves of two other cows, and finally became so dangerous to the rest of the herd that just as the drive was ending, Evans drew his revolver and shot her, and the calf for which she had fought so blindly lamented her piteously. She rushed at me several times, mad with rage, but these trained cattle horses keep perfectly cool, and nearly without will on my part, mine jumped aside at the right moment, and foiled the assailant. Just at dusk we reached the corral—an acre of grass enclosed by stout post and rail fences seven feet high, and by much patience and some subtlety, lodged the whole herd within its shelter without a blow, a shout, or even a crack of a whip, wild as the cattle were. It was fearfully cold. We galloped the last mile and a half in four and a half minutes, reached the cabin just as snow began to fall, and found strong, hot tea ready.

A tramp asked for a meal at a residence in Columbus, O. The head of the family said, "Get along, or I'll set the dog on you." Then the tramp bet that within five minutes he would be invited to eat the best that the house afforded. He won, too, because he proved that he was a wandering son returned.

Longevity Notes.

John Battle died in Montreal the other day, aged 112.

Robert Kidd, 105 years old, is the oldest man in Texas.

Mary Fernay died in Little Valley, N. Y., at the age of 105.

Samuel Losey recently died in Pike township, Pa., aged 107.

Margaret McMahon died in Durham, England, in her 113th year.

Aunt Sarah Hicks, in the county hospital in Flatbush, L. I., is 104.

Clara Clairs, of New Orleans, was burned to death at the age of 103.

Luke Courville, 102 years old, hanged himself in a pig-pen on a poor farm.

Thurlow Weed saw the first steamboat and rode in the first steam railway train.

A pupil in the Carsonville (Ga.) school is eighty-two years old. She is a negress.

After living more than a century, a Michigan man committed suicide by hanging.

Andrew Jung, ninety-three years old, of Columbia, Pa., served under the first Napoleon.

Lucy Kurney, of Lansing, Mich., was fifty-five years a slave and over sixty years free.

Rouns Kemp, ninety-six years old, of Galloway, Ky., married Mary Bridges, aged sixteen.

Over a century ago Ann Collins, of Paris, Ky., was born. She remembers Washington.

Diana Dorsey, of Springfield, Florida, was supposed to be 115 years of age when she died.

Mary Donohue, whose grandfather died in his 121st year, recently died in New York aged 112.

Peleg Sprague, of Maine, is ninety years old, and blind. He was a United States Senator in 1829.

James Smith, of Somerset county, N. J., now 109 years old, was sold as a slave thirty years ago for fifty cents.

Thomas Howe, of Barrington, N. H., lately made a marriage proposal to a lady eighty-five years old and fifteen years his junior.

A negro died not long ago in New Haven, Conn., leaving a family of orphans from sixty to eighty years old. The father was 108.

The eleven daughters of the late Robert Johnson, of Middletown, Conn., are alive, the youngest over fifty years old, the oldest over eighty.

Armstrong Porter, of Luzerne, Pa., died last month aged ninety-eight. He voted for Thomas Jefferson for President, and for Samuel J. Tilden for the same office.

Although 103 years of age, Jane Gilbert, who is living at 26 Vine street, Baltimore, is in excellent health. She remembers the bombardment of Fort McHenry, and saw George Washington once.

A North Carolina couple, who are each over ninety years of age, desire to die at the same hour. They have completed their funeral outfit even to their tombstones. They live in Iredell county.

Sir Moses Montefiore, the eminent Jewish banker, is in his ninety-seventh year. He served as sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1837, the year of the queen's accession to the throne, and was knighted by her majesty that year.

Gladstone's Hat.

An amusing telephonic incident is recorded as having happened during Mr. Gladstone's late campaigning tour in Scotland. While this distinguished statesman was addressing an immense audience at the Corn Exchange, in Edinburg, the multitude who wanted to hear him being out of proportion to the size of the hall, it was thought advisable to use the telephone, so as to send the speaker's words in another auditorium. Now the people in the hall, at some distance, heard quite distinctly the introduction of the speaker by Lord Rosebery, the cries of "hear, hear," the applause of the crowd and the crash of the band; then nothing more save from time to time an indistinct murmur. Now and then a few broken sentences, apparently uttered by Mr. Gladstone, were distinguishable—then came only unintelligible noise. After the meeting was over, why the telephone would not work save in a disjointed kind of way, was explained. The ex-premier has a peculiar affection for his hat, which bit of head furniture always plays an important part in the right honorable gentleman's speeches. This hat is invariably set straight before him, brim downward, and on the rare occasions when notes, which memoranda he shuffles with occasionally during the course of his speech. Unfortunately, the hat was placed right in front of the telephone sound-receiver. Occasionally, when Mr. Gladstone would move the hat his voice would reach the instrument and be transmitted. The moral of all this is, that if public men wish their oratory to be distributed over wide areas, they much be coached as to the position of the telephone. How much the attitude of some modern Demosthenes might be cramped by the necessities of talking at a telephone, remains to be seen. But if a public speaker uses the instrumen willt he have to talk at the telephone, and to it address his most fiery eloquence, his best rounded periods. Photographic art might now be used to advantage to show a speaker's gestures. As the various separate movements of the horse and dog are given when trotting or running, by means of instantaneous photography, a series of pictures might be taken of an orator, from the moment of inertia or repose until, with arms beating the air like windmills, he was hurling anathemas on his political foes.

Single Song Singers.

The *Christian at Work* publishes a list of names saved from oblivion by single poems:

1. Thomas Gray, 1716–1771. "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard."
"Had Gray written nothing but his Elegy, high as he stands, I am not sure that he would not stand higher; it is the corner-stone of his glory."—*Lord Byron.*

2. William Falconer, 1730–1769. "The Shipwreck."

3. James Beattie, 1735–1803. "The Minstrel."

4. Augustus Montague Toplady, 1740–1778. "Rock of Ages."

5. Robert Bloomfield, 1766–1823. "The Farmer's Boy."

6. Charles Wolfe, 1791–1823. "Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore." Pronounced by Lord Byron "the most perfect ode in the language."

7. Joseph Rodman Drake, 1795–1820. "Culprit Fay."

8. Fitz-Greene Hallock. "Marco Bozzaris."

9. Samuel Woodworth, 1785–1842. "Old Oaken Bucket."

10. George P. Morris. "Woodman, Spare that Tree."

11. Charles Sprague. "Ode on Shakespeare."

12. Richard Henry Wilde, 1847. "My Life is Like a Summer Rose."

13. Edward C. Pinkney. "I Fill a Cup to One Made Up," etc.

14. Richard Henry Dana, 1789–1879. "Buccaneer."

15. Francis Scott Key, 1790–1843. "Star-Spangled Banner."

16. Rouget de Lisle. "La Marseillaise."

17. John Howard Payne, 1792–1852. "Home, Sweet Home."

18. David Everett, 1769–1813. "You'd Scarce Expect One of My Age."

19. Reginald Heber, 1783–1826. "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

20. Julia Ward Howe, 1819. "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

21. William Allen Butler. "Nothing to Wear."

22. Bret Harte. "Heathen Chinee."

23. Emma Willard. "Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep."

24. W. W. Story. "Cleopatra."

25. R. H. Brownell. "River Fight."

26. Thomas Dunn English. "Ben Bolt."

27. Clement C. Moore. "The visit of Santa Claus."

28. Joseph Hopkinson, 1770–1842. "Hail Columbia! happy land!"

James Watt's old workshop at Heathfield Hall, his home near Birmingham, is still kept as he left it—even to the dead embers in the Franklin stove. A correspondent of the *Record*, of Philadelphia, says that there is order and system throughout the room. All boxes, etc., are labeled, even to that containing snuff, and of the countless small tools each is nicely wrapped in paper or laid in traps. On the copying machine in course of preparation is a small bust not more than an inch in diameter—a perfect copy of an original machine. This was the great engineer's last hobby, pursued for pleasure after the steam engine brought him a competency.

COINS.

Some Interesting Facts About Metal Money.

Robert Morris, LL. D., writing upon the subject of coins and their collection, says so many errors prevail among those whose opportunities are limited that he gives a few notes to remove false impressions. He continues: Although some look upon coin collecting and coin study as mere hobbies, yet thousands of persons, even in this country, are engaged in it. In all civilized countries people are fond of following a particular pursuit for mental occupation. The over-wrought mind must have relief, and what subject worthier of leisure hours than the coins which afforded mediums of trade to nations now vanished! I am acquainted with most of those who, in the United States, devote themselves, with more or less zeal, to the fascinating pursuit, and am of opinion that the study of historical coins (numismatics) trains the faculties, enlarges the scope of knowledge and encourages a sound taste for the useful and the beautiful.

In this paper I propose, in a desultory way, to offer some corrections of errors and some suggestions upon the right basis of numismatic study.

A few weeks since you gave a paragraph from a country journal, describing a dollar of 1788. There were no dollars coined for several years after that date. Another amateur in coins boasts of possessing "one of the oldest coins ever made—over 1,700 years old!" That is not to be reckoned as a very old coin. It would only be a coin of Marcus Aurelius, who was the seventeenth of the series of Roman emperors, commencing with Julius Cæsar, B. C. 44. But we have coins 800 years older than Julius Cæsar, and nearly 1,000 years older than Marcus Aurelius.

Frequent mention is made in the press of American pennies, but pennies have never been struck by the United States. Our government strikes cents, not pennies. It would be as proper to call our cents *lepta* or *sesterces* as pennies. Great Britain is the only country that strikes pennies.

It has been claimed recently that the Confederate government struck silver coins, and somebody in Alabama has a dime supposed to be a Confederate coin. This is not a coin; it is a medal. A coin is always struck by a sovereign power; a medal (token, medallet) by an individual. The Confederate government never ordered a mintage of coins. Had her independence been achieved, she would have done so.

The striking of coin in America began, it is believed, at Boston, Mass., in 1652, when the home government granted the colonial authorities leave to make a certain amount. The first were of the value of twelve pence, six pence and three pence.

The small letter upon our silver money refers to the place where struck. C denotes Charlotte; D, Dahlonega; O, New Orleans; S, San Francisco, etc. Those having no letter were minted at Philadelphia, which is the mother manufactory of all.

Turkish coins, which are very common in this country, are dated like our own, except that instead of A. D. they use A. H.—that is, the year of the flight of Mohammed, called the Hegira.

Visitors to Philadelphia at the centennial were advised to go to the mint on Chestnut street, and see "the only specimen of the widow's mite in this country." The statement is a double error. There are hundreds of genuine copies of the *lepton* (or "widow's mite") in this country to-day. On the other hand the specimen at Philadelphia is two mere struck by the Romans was in B. C. 269, some five centuries later than the twin founders of Rome.

The motto "E Pluribus Unum" is first seen upon a copper medal struck in 1786. This was six years before the establishment of the government mint, and was struck, it is believed, at Newburg, N. Y., where there was a private mint in the time of the war.

The beautiful copper coin, styled "the Kentucky token," was struck in England to commemorate the introduction of Kentucky (1792) into the American Union. It is found in many collections, being not a very rare piece.

But few persons have any idea of the cumbrous nature of specie, especially silver and copper. When the British government remitted specie to Boston to repay their colonies for their disbursements in the Louisburg campaign, the bullion was brought in a ship of war and weighed twenty tons; the copper ten tons. The aggregate value was £183,760 (about $900,000.) It filled 215 chests, and required thirty-five two-horse wagons to transport it from the dock to the treasury.

A Pennsylvania paper says in a late issue that one Boyd has dug out of his garden a Spanish coin dated A. D. 529, and therefore 1,350 years old. There are two objections to this statement; first, that there was no Spanish government A. D. 529; second, that coins were not dated "A. D." at that period. To which the third objection may perhaps apply that there is no such man as Boyd, and the whole story is a yarn.

A Cincinnati paper has a correspondent who claims possession of a coin date A. D. 826. Impossible. Coins with the era referring to Anno Domini cannot be found earlier than the fourteenth century. There is one dated in Roman numerals MCCCLXXIV. (1374), and one in Arabic numerals dated 1401. The first English coin referring to A. D. is that of Edward VI., with MDXLIV. (1544) The date of no coin struck earlier than the fourteenth century may be known by referring to the king in whose reign they were minted.

It is generally supposed that the bronze cents and the nickel five-cent pieces are worth intrinsically the value marked upon their faces. Very far from it. Reckoning nickel at $9 per pound, the five-cent piece is worth a cent and a quarter. It weighs seventy-seven grains and a fraction. The proportions in the composition of it are seventy-five per cent. of copper and twenty-five per cent. of nickel. Copper is reckoned at forty-three cents per pound. If, then, a nickel five-cent piece is lost, the government clears three and one-half cents on the issue.

The word penny in the Scriptures and in ancient history refers to a silver coin worth, by weight, about fifteen cents. As the word penny in modern times is always applied to a copper coin, mistakes upon this subject are common in the pulpit and in the Sunday-school room.

A Discontented Baby's Diary.

1. January—Just born. Here's a lark! Papa does not seem very picased, though.

1. February—Every night pa walks up and down the bedroom with me when I squeal. I always squeal. I must do something.

1. March—Nurse is a spiteful thing—she sticks pins into a fellow on purpose.

1. April—After all one may even weary of the bottle.

1. May—I wish I could cut a tooth, I'd bite nurse.

1. June—What a nuisance it is to have relations who keep on saying "Ketchety, ketchety," and dig in your ribs with their forefingers. When I grow up I'll do it to them, and see how they'll like it

1. July—There are three babies next door got the measles. I get nothing. It's awfully dull.

1. August—One of the babies from next door came in to see us to-day; and I heard ma say, "He hasn't got the measles now?" "No," said the babe's ma. There's a greedy sneak for you. Left 'em at home!

1. September—Nurse drinks something out of a black bottle. I've caught her at it. It isn't the same that is in my bottle, either. If I were a bit bigger I'd change 'em.

1. October—Blessed if this ain't a nice go, neither. Some one called to-day to see ma and pa, and they said it was uncle, and gave me to him to kiss. He didn't kiss me, though, with what you might call a good will. Then they asked him again, and then they gave me to him to nurse, and he pinched me.

1. November—This is worse than ever. Why, here's another baby now, and they say he belongs to our house; and they're not going to send him away. Don't even know how to feed himself out of the bottle. Well, of all—never mind.

1. December—Got to sleep in the same crib with him now! Wait till he goes to sleep; I'll give him such a oner! * * Here's a beast of a baby! He won't go to sleep, and not a sou'in the same crib can get a blessed wink.—*London Judy.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A Kiss?

A pout, and a parting of lips as they touch—
That's a kiss in the abstract. It does not seem much;
But where is the language can rightly express it?
What letters can sound it to help you to guess it?
What simile suggest, or what fancy reveal
The mysterious bliss it can cause one to feel?
Here nature assuredly won a diploma
For fragrance of flavor and perfect aroma.

A kiss is electrical—comes with a start
That tingles a delicate shock to the heart,
And sets the eyes twinkling with rapturous delight,
Like stars in the sky of a clear frosty night.
When 'tis over the ecstacy clings to you yet;
'Tis a joy to remember and never forget.
All pleasure condensed in an instant of bliss
Can but partly describe what's contained in a kiss.

—*George Birdseye.*

Fashion Notes.

Flowers reappear as trimming for dress bonnets.

Cashmere colors are more sparingly used, and chiefly as relief to plain velvets and cloths.

A great deal of figured and stamped velveteen is used inexpensively with satin and silk in street costumes.

The latest boots for ladies have a broad projecting sole, and button on the outside of the foot instead of over the instep, as formerly.

Wide ribbons with dark borders and chintz or palms in the center, are used with striking effect with delicately tinted muslins and satins for evening dress.

The new fur-lined circulars are made with a deep collar of fur instead of the hood of last wiater, and all a trifle shorter, to enable them to be worn with the short costumes.

Garnet and pink are the leading combination of colors for evening dress. No shades are more inviting in assistance to the complexion. A great deal of flimy white lace or gauze in sole is indispensable with such costumes for young ladies.

It is averred by dealers that ladies who own fine diamonds purchase and wear numbers of paste stones in handsome settings, to enchance the splendor of their display. The white topaz, found in Arizona and Idaho, is frequently set with real diamonds to make a show.

Princess dresses for evening have the front slashed in deep points from below the hips, edged with feathery fringe, falling over satin of a deeper shade. An Oriental scarf, which combines the shade of the dress with brilliant, yet subdued embroideries, in gold and colors, is draped round the hips.

The broad brimmed hats of fur felt, wrongly called beaver, are in request by ladies wishing a change of millinery, who cut off part of the rim, and bend the hat into close, becoming shapes. Broad satin loops and a feather or wing are the favorite trimming for such hats, which are rather more stylish abroad than the dressy turbans.

Flowers are worn with evening toilets in every fashion. A bouquet is tucked in the lace at right of the low, round corsage, or on the Grecian berthe directly in front. In other designs, smaller knots are worn as epaulets, and a rose heads the lacing in the back of the basque, or a dozen roses of graduated sizes form a cordon from the left shoulder across the bosom. This is particularly rich, with black lace or satin dresses. A festoon of roses heads the deep lace of the apron, with a trail falling at each side, or a spiral of lace studded by flowers is carried down the back of the dress, in a new and elegant fashion.

News and Notes for Women.

There are now fifty girls among the students of Cornell University.

A Philadelphia woman owns the largest colored diamond ever brought to America.

The empress of Austria has a large riding school attached to her estate. She loves to watch the training of vicious horses.

Miss Eckhardt, a farmer's daughter, of state Centre, Ohio, pitched "eighty acres of wheat from wagon to stack," and was married a few hours afterward.

A celebrated French beauty in the time of Napoleon Bonaparte, Mme. Louise Lucerne, has just reached her 100th year. She was the friend and rival in beauty of Mme. Recamier.

Miss Gabrella Stickney has been appointed postmistress at Collyer, Kansas. She was a type-setter on the Chicago *Legal News* four years ago, but went West to grow up with the country.

Miss Mary Ripley has charge of the boys' department of the high school, at Buffalo, N. Y., where there are over 200 young men, whose ages range as high as twenty-five years. Few men who have preceded her in the work have been able to do it acceptably. Her influence is such as to make not only law-abiding, but enthusiastic students.

A pretty miss of eighteen, who belongs to a good family in Union City, Ind., and has been well educated, has recently been released from jail, where she was awaiting trial for kleptomania. The most influential people in the county united in a appeal for the dismissal of the indictment, and the court gladly acquiesced in a nolle prosequi.

Sliding Down a Mountain.

The trail leading to the Metamorna mine is both steep and narrow, and winds along the side of Prospect mountain from the base to almost the summit. In places the descent from it is very precipitous, falling off almost perpendicularly for a distance of 200 or 300 feet. Several pack mules have been killed by being pushed off at these points, but no accident has ever happened to the hardy miner and prospector who pass over it until recently, and this fortunately was not a fatal one. The snowfall had almost obliterated the pathway, making it peculiarly dangerous, and when James Ahearn attempted to make the ascent he was forced to grope his way blindly, trusting to his knowledge of the route to carry him over safely. It was not sufficient, however, for when about half way up he slipped from the icy crust and before he could recover himself he was traveling down the side of the mountain at a rate of speed only equaled by a meteor. While the snow was the immediate cause of Ahearn's disaster it was also his salvation, for it not only preserved him from contract with the rocks as he plunged down, but received him in its soft embrace at his stopping place, some 250 feet from the point of departure. As it was his clothes were rent and torn, so was his skin in sundry places, and while no bones were broken there were aggregate bruises that will painfully remind him of his experience for some days to come.—*Eureka (Nev.) Leader.*

She Renewed.

One of the sanitary police was the other day wandering over a box full of dead cats in an alley off Seventh street, when the hoarse yells and the sounds of conflict in a house near by. As he entered the yard a man and woman burst open the side door and rolled down the steps in a heap, kicking and clawing with right good will.

"What is the trouble here?" asked the officer as he pulled them apart.

"There, I'm glad you happened along!" exclaimed the man as he jumped up. "The old woman and me have had a dispute for the last ten or fifteen years as to when Christopher Columbus discovered America. Maybe you know?"

"It was in 1492," replied the officer.

"Just what I said—just the date I had!" cried the husband as he danced around. "Now then, old woman, will you give up?"

"Never!"

"You won't?"

"Not an inch! I said 1490, and I had your neck across the edge of the step. We agreed not to bite nor scratch, and I prefer to renew the conflict rather than take a stranger's figures! Come into the house!"

The officer waited at the gate until he heard two chairs smashed down and a dozen yells, and he resumed his rounds with a growing conviction that Columbus would ultimately be two years ahead in that house.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Bleak, chilly March and November are the two worst months of the year for those suffering with pulmonary diseases. Keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup near by, and such sufferers will be able to brave the rough weather without danger. Price 25 cents.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

On the 20th the Republican members of the Maine legislature, in session at the capitol in Augusta, passed a motion offered by Eugene Hale declaring the State government to be fully established. Several Fusionist members took their seats. When the safe in the secretary's office was opened by machinists it was found that the State seal and election returns had been abstracted. The Fusionist legislature met in Union hall, and committees appointed to recommend a future course of action reported in favor of submitting another series of questions to the supreme court.

A syndicate of New York bankers and railroad men have made a heavy purchase of Central Pacific railroad stock, buying 50,000 shares at seventy-two ($3,600,000), with the option of taking 50,000 more shares within six months at eighty ($4,000,000).

Daniel Searles, a negro, was hanged a few days ago at Owego, N. Y., for the murder, last June, of Eldridge Rewey, an old bachelor farmer, the object of the crime being robbery.

Twelve counterfeiters were captured at Oswego, N. Y., in the set of coining money.

By a collision between two heavy freight trains on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, near Cameron, Pa., Engineer Dean, of the train going west, and the fireman and brakeman on the train going east were killed, while three other train hands were fatally injured. Two locomotives and twenty cars were totally wrecked.

After the body of the colored man Searles, hanged at Oswego, N. Y., was cut down it was sold by his father to two doctors for $15. Taking it home they severed the head from the trunk, removed the brain, found that it weighed forty-six ounces, and then placed it in a glass jar, which was afterward burned. Only this done they filled the town with bills announcing they would lecture that night on the nature and construction of murderers' brains in general and Searles' brain in particular. They further proposed to carry the headless corpse through the country and deliver anatomical lectures in connection with it.

While an engine carrying a number of workmen was going down Eighth avenue on the Elevated railroad in New York, it was thrown from the track and fell to the ground. Seven men were injured, two or three fatally.

On the 24th the Fusionist wing of the Maine legislature ordered a number of questions to be submitted to the supreme court. The Republicans having placed a body of militia with a Gatling gun in the State-house, the Fusionist governor, Smith, issued a proclamation denouncing this action and denying that his followers contemplated a resort to force.

A heavy fall in prices for grain caused great excitement in the New York Produce Exchange, and temporarily crippled one broker. All grades of wheat fell three to five cents a bushel in one day, and during the week prices fell from seven to nine cents.

The walking mania has caused the death at Newburg, N. Y., of two young men who over-exerted themselves in their efforts to make big scores and were taken down with consumption.

A loss of $100,000 was incurred by the destruction by fire of Stephen F. Whitman & Sons' large confectionery establishment in Philadelphia.

The Rev. H. H. Hayden, whose long trial at New Haven for the murder of Mary Stannard resulted in a disagreement of the jury, has been released from jail on a bond of $5,000. On account of the disagreement of the jury Mr. Hayden says he will not go back to the ministry, although the wardens of his church have asked him to return to them. While in confinement he wrote an autobiography of his life which is to be published in book form.

A workshop in the grounds of the Kings county penitentiary on the outskirts of Brooklyn was destroyed by fire a few days ago. There were nearly 800 convicts and employees in the building at the time, but no lives were lost. The total loss on building, stock and machinery belonging to the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, is estimated at $250,000.

Western and Southern States.

A report just made to the Kentucky legislature by a committee shows a deplorable state of affairs at the penitentiary in the Frankfort. The committee finds that there are eight convicts confined there who cannot live longer than a few months. There are at least thirty others, some of whom are confined to their beds, who in all probability cannot live longer than the latter part of this spring, and about two hundred others who are in a state of debility and weakness, practically unfitting them for duty or work. The remainder of the convicts do not present a healthy appearance, and seem affected by the injurious influences which have prostrated the others. Bad drainage, the overcrowded condition of the prison, general uncleanliness, poor ventilation and an insufficient quantity of wholesome food have led to this state of affairs.

Some 200 heirs to the famous Springer estate, involving the site of the city of Wilmington, Del., and a large amount of money deposited in the Bank of Sweden, met in St. Louis a few days ago, coming from all parts of the country. Their object was to consult as to the best means of obtaining possession of the estate.

The Maryland legislature has elected Arthur P. Gorman to the United States Senate, as successor to Senator Whyte, whose term expires March 4, 1881.

On the forty-ninth ballot the Democratic legislative caucus at Jackson, Miss., nominated Mr. George to succeed B. K. Bruce as United States Senator from Mississippi; and at New Orleans General R. L. Gibson was chosen on the second ballot by the Democratic legislative caucus to succeed United States Senator Kellogg, whose term expires in 1883.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, held in Albany, the president, Horatio Seymour, delivered an address upon "The conflict between American and European agriculture."

By the explosion of a sugar boiler on a plantation at Barataria, La., the engineer and two colored men were killed and thirteen others wounded.

At a fire in Cherryvale, Kansas, the *Globe* printing office was destroyed, and E. S. Henderson, foreman, and William McLain, another printer, were burned to death. On the same day a fire at Alton, Ill., destroyed the afternoon *Telegraph* and other property, causing a loss of $110,000.

An explosion in the boiler-room of the Veuch coal mine at Brazil, Ind., killed R. R. Roberts, the owner of the mine, and fatally injured William Elder and a blacksmith named Jones.

Messrs. J. C. George and R. L. Gibson, the Democratic candidates, have been elected United States Senators by the Mississippi and Louisiana legislatures respectively.

A material train on the Virginia Midland road at Rockfish Station, Va., ran off the track down an embankment of fifty feet. Conductor Dabney Wilson and two brakemen were killed, Captain H. D. Lucket and six road hands seriously injured and six cars completely wrecked.

All the prisoners (sixteen in number) in the Greensburg (Ind.) jail made their escape through a hole in the floor of the upper cells, and left for parts unknown.

A New Orleans dispatch says the steamboat Charmer, with 2,100 bales of cotton, has been totally destroyed by fire fifteen miles above the mouth of the Red river. Eight lives were lost—two chambermaids, two cooks, two cabin boys, one fireman and one deck hand. The boat and cargo were valued at $130,000.

From Washington.

There have been fifty-six cases of smallpox in Washington during the last few weeks. Nine of the cases proved fatal.

The National Woman Suffrage convention met at Washington a few days ago. Among the resolutions offered was one by Mrs. Sara J. Spencer maintaining that General Grant won his first victory through the military plan and genius of Anna Ella Carroll, of Maryland.

The House committee on the Yorktown centennial celebration has instructed a subcommittee to draft a bill appropriating $100,000 for a monument at Yorktown.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, to minister to Great Britain; John W. Foster, of Indiana, for minister to Russia; Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, for minister to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, for minister to Mexico, and Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, for consul at Belfast.

Foreign News.

News has been received of a disastrous conflagration in Tokio, the capital of Japan, the third in seven years—the first in 1872 and the second in 1876. Nearly 15,000 houses have been destroyed and 50,000 persons rendered destitute. The actual pecuniary loss is still undetermined, but it is not so great as it would be in Western countries, owing to the cheap construction of a majority of the houses. The loss of life is put down at about one hundred. The number, however, is quite uncertain, many in the rapid progress of the flames having been overtaken and destroyed, and of whom no vestige remains. In several instances numerous unrecognizable bodies and fragments charred were found among the ruins, and many died from exposure to the cold, the night succeeding the fire being exceptionally severe. A considerable portion of the district inhabited by foreigners was destroyed, including several missionary establishments, one church and the office of the foreign newspaper—the Tokio *Times*. The United States legation escaped the flames.

The Dublin Mansion House committee have issued a numerously and strongly signed appeal to America for the relief of the increasing distress in Ireland. The appeal says that the distress is daily increasing in area and in intensity, and that it seems almost impossible to avert until the next harvest an absolute famine in many places.

A Mr. Foster, of Belfast, has published a letter addressed to Mr. Parnell, the Irish agitator now in the United States, offering to give $75,000 to assist Irish emigration to Canada and the Western States.

Jules Favre, the eminent French statesman and republican member of the senate, and also a member of the French academy, is dead in his seventy-second year.

About seventy lives have been lost by a colliery explosion at Newcastle-under-Tyne, England. The explosion is attributed to the gaseous nature of the coal seam. Shortly after it occurred thirty corpses were brought out, a majority of them being so disfigured as to be unrecognizable. After the explosion a fire raged in the pit with great violence, hindering the efforts of explorers and precluding all hopes of any of the victims being rescued alive.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, has been the scene of a bloody riot, brought about by public opposition to the imposition of a tax, per passenger, on the street car traffic. A mob which destroyed the cars and tracks of the company was charged upon by a body of troops. Three persons were killed and thirty wounded, including some policemen and soldiers, before order was restored and the cars permitted to run.

Advices from Panama state that successive shocks of earthquake are reported from Salvador, and that it is generally supposed that the capital, San Salvador, has been leveled to the ground.

By a vote of 230 to 10 the Spanish senate has passed a bill providing for the abolishment of slavery in Cuba.

Serious inundations and damage to property are reported in Holland and Poland.

Floods in the Cauca valley, Central America, have caused a loss exceeding $1,000,000. Several villages were totally destroyed and a number of lives lost. Cocoa farmers who visited their haciendas in boats, trying to gather their crop, which had been left on the trees, had to go armed in order to protect themselves against the immense snakes that had been driven down the valley by the force of the water.

General Grant was cordially received by the Spanish officials on his arrival at Havana, Cuba, and the government palace was placed for his disposal. On the day after his arrival a grand official reception was held and a banquet given in his honor.

Terrible distress prevails at Adrianople, Turkey. Fifteen persons were found dead from hunger there in one day. In some cases pieces of wood were found in the mouths of the corpses.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the imperial throne of Russia the Prince of Wales and German princes related to the Emperor will visit St. Petersburg with their numerous suits. All the German regiments of which the Czar is honorary commander will send deputations to St. Petersburg. The event, which takes place March 2, is to be made the occasion of an extraordinary celebration throughout Russia.

The island of Cuba has been visited by an earthquake which shook up the buildings in Havana and created great alarm. At San Christobal all the public buildings were laid in ruins and seventeen members of the civil guard were injured by falling walls.

South African dispatches report that three hundred lives were lost at Lima, Peru, during the revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of the government and Pirola's becoming dictator.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has telegraphed to an American banker that the needs of the famine-stricken of Ireland grow every day more pressing.

A cable dispatch says the strength of the British forces on the Afghan frontier has been greatly weakened by losses in battle and from sickness.

The Czar of Russia will create a ministry of commerce, and has finally resolved to reorganize the police, placing it also under a separate ministry.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Kernan presented another petition of citizens of New York in favor of the Bayard joint resolution for the withdrawal of the legal-tender quality of greenbacks; also a petition for the same purpose signed by Alexander Hamilton and others; also one signed by John Kelly and others.

The Senate took up and passed the House bill to admit free of duty articles for exhibition at the millers' convention at Cincinnati.

Mr. Beck has made a speech in opposition to Mr. Bayard's joint resolution for the withdrawal of the legal-tender power of greenbacks.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information as to what railroad land grants remain incomplete by failure of the companies to comply with the terms, as to what extent there is a just cause for declaring their forfeiture, and where bona fide conveyances have been made to purchasers, as to what legislation is necessary to secure to such persons their rights.

Mr. Coke spoke against Mr. Bayard's joint resolution to withdraw the legal-tender power of greenbacks, saying that the greenbacks were the most popular money the people ever had.

Mr. Morrill, from the committ